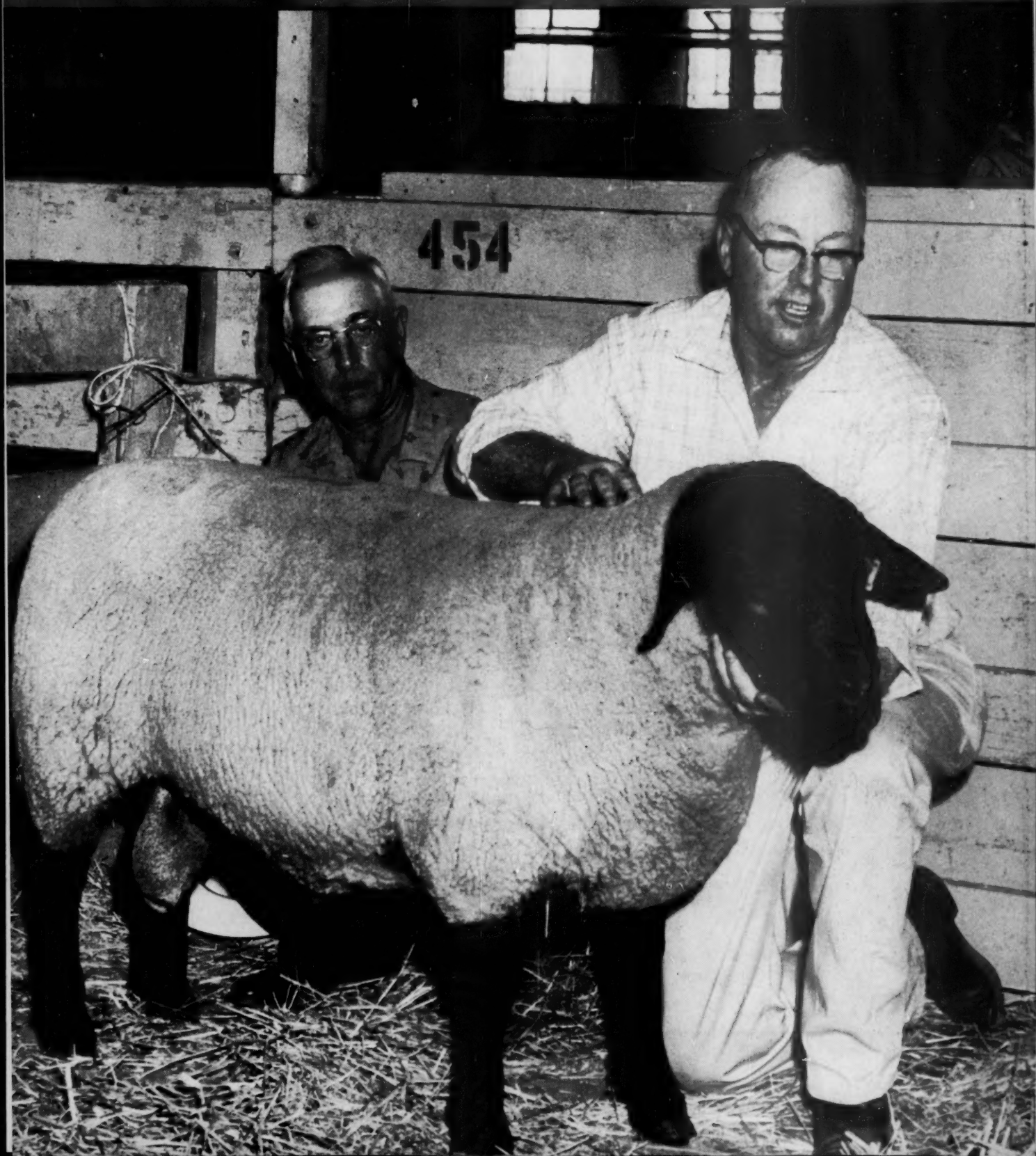


Volume 11 SEPTEMBER 1961 Number 9

*The  
National*

# Wool Grower



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# **A Purified Toxoid**

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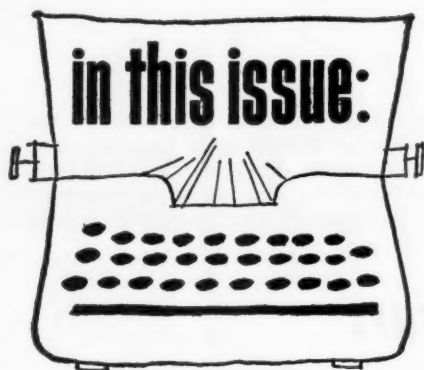
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#### NATIONAL WOOL ACT:

On August 8, culminating six months of hard work by the National Wool Growers Association, state wool growers associations, individual wool growers and others, the National Wool Act was extended to March 31, 1966. The extension was included as part of the omnibus farm bill.

This accomplishment brings forcibly to mind the value of organization.

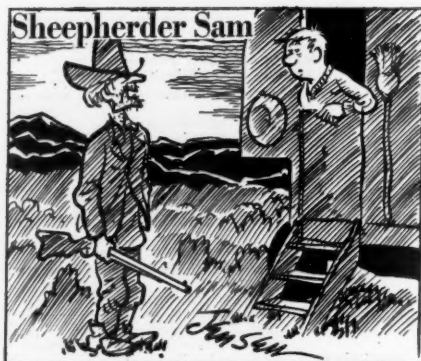
For complete details on the extension of the National Wool Act see pages 11 and 12.

#### NATIONAL RAM SALE:

In this issue the National Wool Grower carries a complete report on the 46th annual National Ram Sale, held in Ogden, Utah, August 16 and 17.

There are pictures of the top offerings in each breed classification, comparison of averages for the past three years and full details of each con-signor's sales. There is also a complete report on the 9th National Wool Show.

This section begins on page 22.



"It was a mountain lion. Must have been a female because when it saw me it screamed and ran."

#### LARAMIE CONFERENCE:

A group of 150 determined men and women congregated in Laramie, Wyoming, August 7 and 8 for the 2nd National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference and emerged with an action program aimed at lifting the sheep industry out of its present problems.

The solutions proposed center around a united approach between all segments of the industry.

See page 16 for more details.

#### POISONOUS PLANT CONTROL THROUGH MANAGEMENT:

Most of the heavy losses of stock through plant poisoning could have been prevented by good range and livestock management, says Dr. John F. Vallentine, extension range management specialist at the Utah State University in Logan.

He gives some excellent suggestions for controlling poisonous plants through management in a special article for the National Wool Grower appearing on page 14. We know you will want to read it.



# Make Your Convention Reservations NOW ...

Fill Out This Blank and Mail To:

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Hotel Utah  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Please reserve the following accommodations for the National Wool Growers Association convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 21-24, 1962:

Single..... Double..... Twin..... Suite.....

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Rooms also available at Hotel Utah Motor Lodge, Hotel Newhouse and Hotel Temple Square. If preferred, please designate here .....

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## THE COVER

Garnering honors for selling the top ram in the National Ram Sale for the second year in succession is the University of Wyoming at Laramie. The Suffolk stud pictured on our cover this month was purchased by Charlie E. Clark & Son, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, for \$775. Also shown in our cover picture are Mr. Clark (left) and James Davidson (right), herdsman at the University.

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**THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**  
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National Wool Growers Association

**September 1961**

Volume LI—Number 9

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH  
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EDWIN E. MARSH, EDITOR

GLADYS MIKE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR  
AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR EMERITUS

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North Central Wool Marketing Corporation

101 Twenty-seventh Avenue, S. E.  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota  
Fred H. Holscher, President  
Carl J. Nadasdy, General Manager





### New forestry research facilities in Bozeman

Montana State College and the U. S. Forest Service are cooperating to establish important new forestry research facilities on the campus at Bozeman.

The new laboratory-office structure will be built by the Forest Service on land obtained through long-term lease from the college. An appropriation of \$175,000 has been approved by Congress for the first unit of the building project. The facilities for the research program, when fully developed, will provide office and laboratory space for 23 scientists plus technicians, clerical assistants and cooperators. This research center will work on problems in forest management, range management and forest engineering.

### BLM engineer post filled

Charles E. Remington has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Land Management's division of engineering. He will be in charge of all federal public land surveys and will direct the BLM program to provide public land surveys on more than 500 million acres of unsurveyed lands in states north and west from New Mexico to Alaska.

A native of Idaho, Mr. Remington is a career civil servant and has been serving as regional engineer with the U. S. Forest Service in Denver.

### New market for lamb developing in Africa

Several African coastal countries, particularly Ghana, recently began purchasing substantial quantities of lamb breasts and shanks from New Zealand.

Some New Zealand exporters are also optimistic about developing sizable markets for these cuts in the Middle and Far East. The cuts are trimmed, sealed in airtight bags, packed in cartons and frozen before shipment.

### Watershed conservation film available

"Watershed Conservation," an 11-minute sound and color film about the need to save valuable water resources on the national land reserve, is now available for public distribution, the Department of the Interior has announced.

Based on President Kennedy's special message to Congress on natural resources, the new 16-mm film stresses that now is the time to do something

about protecting the country from flood, erosion, pollution and water shortage.

Watershed projects ranging from detention dams to huge expanses of contour furrows are covered in the new film.

The film is cleared for public service television and is available to large or small groups. Schools, colleges, conservation organizations and other interested groups may arrange free-of-charge loan of the film or obtain additional information by writing the Director, Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.



**NINETEENTH ANNUAL**



# CRAIG RAM SALE

**Craig, Colorado**

**Monday, October 9, 1961**

**Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Sales Pavillion**

**Auction starts at 9:30 a.m.**

**• 146 LOTS - 666 TOP RAMS •**

**• ALL YEARLINGS •**

**Will sell in order:**

**310 Suffolks**

**65 Hampshires**

**97 Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds**

**155 Columbias**

**39 Rambouillets**

**Quality Comes First in CRS Rams and in Sales Management Policy**



**Howard Brown, Auctioneer  
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**Sale under management of  
Routt-Moffat Woolgrowers Assn.**



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#### Plan now to place entries in TWO GREAT SHEEP AUCTIONS OF GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Ogden, Utah — Nov. 9 thru 19, 1961  
featuring the second annual

AMERICAN AND NATIONAL  
SUFFOLK EWE SALE  
Monday, Nov. 13, 1961 at 12 noon  
Outstanding Entries from many states  
in sale. (Note: Send entries to Alan  
Jenkins, Newton, Utah before Oct. 15.)

ALSO THE BIG ANNUAL GOLDEN SPIKE  
NATIONAL ALL BREED EWE SALE  
FOLLOWING SUFFOLK EWE SALE NOV. 13  
Offering Columbia, Hampshire, Southdown,  
Rambouillet Breeds. (Note: Send Entries to  
Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah before  
Oct. 15.)

Plan to exhibit your purebred sheep  
in show classes  
Premium Purse of \$3,686.  
Miniature Rodeos, Horse Shows, Other Events

#### Golden Spike show dates set

The second annual American and National Suffolk Ewe Sale will be held as one of the highlight attractions for the 43rd annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show, to be conducted November 9 through 19 in Ogden, Utah.

The Suffolk sale and show are expected to attract top specimens of the breed from 10 or more states, reported Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah, sales manager. The Suffolk sale is scheduled for Monday, November 13, starting at noon.

Several other attractions will be offered sheepmen during the show. The annual Golden Spike All-Breed Ewe Sale will be held immediately following the Suffolk sale, and many good entries of Columbias, Hampshires, Southdowns and Rambouillets will be offered, said Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah, sales manager.

Five breeds of sheep are recognized in the show classes—Suffolks, Columbias, Hampshires, Southdowns and Rambouillets—with a total of \$3,686 to be distributed in premium money recognition.

#### Russian says we're wrong again!

A Soviet scientist says Americans are all wrong about a high saturated fat diet causing arteriosclerosis. In less

than layman's terms, S. V. Kurashov comments, "Under ordinary conditions, the cholesterol level in man depends to a lesser degree on the exogenous cholesterol administered in the food than on that formed in the body."

What he means to say is that a person's diet does not control hardening arteries... the culprit is a malfunctioning liver. Backing up his theory is the example of the high lard diet enjoyed by Hungarians, and the absence of a higher cholesterol level than that of low-lard people.

#### National Wool Marketing officers re-elected

All officers of the National Wool Marketing Corporation were re-elected at the group's annual meeting held July 17 in Chicago, Illinois.

Continuing officers are: Lehi Jones, president, Utah; Ralph Horine, vice president, Indiana; Louis Rozzoni, vice president, California; David F. Landrigan, secretary-treasurer, and E. W. Brown, general manager, Boston.

Representatives from 20 state wool marketing associations were in attendance and discussed plans for orderly marketing of the remaining 1961 wool clip and that to be gathered from the 1962 clip.

## Buyers Pay Off On Live Weight...



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### Protects Against Deaths Caused by OVEREATING DISEASE

You can put more live weight on the market by vaccinating all feeder lambs against overeating disease (enterotoxemia) with Fringol. Losses can be high when overeating disease strikes—with the biggest, best doing lambs usually being the first affected. Fringol given two weeks before lambs go on "hot" rations can protect throughout the normal feeding period. Fringol, a Type "d" perfringens bacterin, is fortified with ALHYDROX<sup>®</sup> to produce a high immunity that lasts longer.

For a free booklet on prevention and control of livestock disease, see your Cutter veterinary supplier or write Dept. 1-701.



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## Durango sheepman honored by Ralston Purina

Homer Ferguson, prominent sheep rancher from Durango, Colorado, is featured in the current issue of Checkboard Service, a nationally distributed magazine for farmers and ranchers, published by the Ralston Purina Company.

A feature story on Mr. Ferguson is one of a series dealing with prominent ranchers and livestock producers that the magazine is running.

Mr. Ferguson's portrait was drawn by Bill Sims, Purina artist and writer. The original of the portrait will be presented to Mr. Ferguson by the Ralston Purina Company.

## File gasoline tax refund claim by September 30

The deadline for filing a gasoline tax refund claim on gas used during the past fiscal year is September 30. Claims should be mailed to your District Office of the Internal Revenue Service. A refund of three cents a gallon may be claimed on all gasoline used in farming operations, not on the highways, between July 1, 1960, and September 30, 1960, and of four cents a gallon on all such gasoline used between October 1, 1960, and June 30, 1961.

Refund claims must be supported by records certifying their accuracy. These records should show the purchase date, the number of gallons bought and the number of gallons used on the farm. The gasoline used by custom operators doing custom work for farmers may also be recorded for the purpose of claiming a refund, provided the farmer furnished the gasoline to the custom operator.

## Clarence H. Girard to direct P&SY division

Appointment of Clarence H. Girard as director of the Packers and Stockyards Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, effective August 7, 1961, was announced August 3 by S. R. Smith, AMS administrator, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Howard J. Doggett, who has been serving as director, has been designated as deputy director.

Mr. Girard has 20 years experience in connection with the USDA's regulatory programs, including the Packers and Stockyards Act. He joined the Department of Agriculture in 1941 and became a USDA trial attorney, handling proceedings and court cases involving regulatory programs. Except for military service during World War II, he served in this capacity until his appointment in 1948 as chief of the marketing divi-

sion of the Department's Office of General Counsel. He was appointed as a USDA hearing examiner in 1956.

## Americans eating more fat

Despite waistline worries Americans are now eating more fat than ever.

Consumption of table spreads, salad dressings and other visible fats have edged down to 45 pounds per capita from 45.5 pounds 25 years ago. However, invisible use in baking mixes, processed foods and prepared dishes now run 74 pounds a year per capita, up from 62.7 pounds 25 years ago.

# SUFFOLKS



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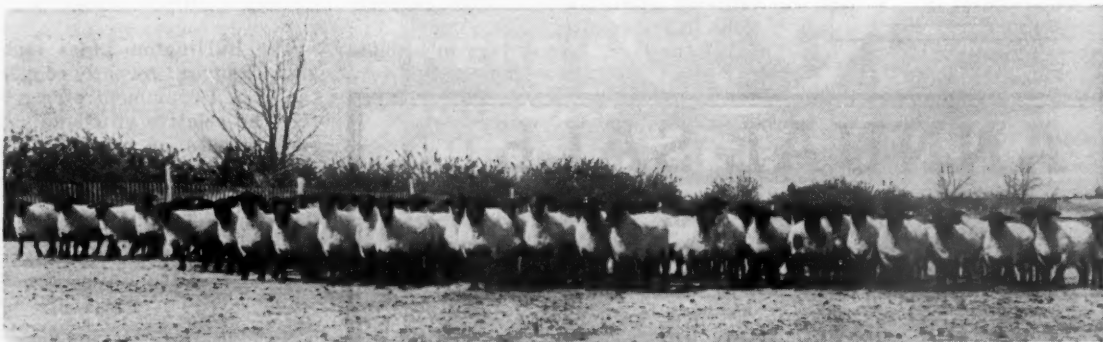
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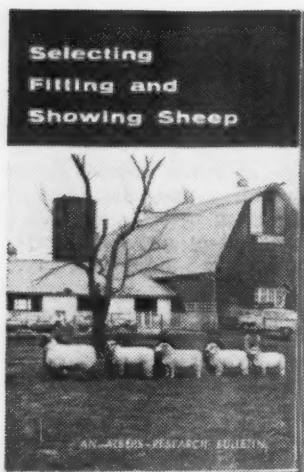
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## Wool growers invited to South Africa

A preliminary itinerary for a South African journey has been worked out for a "business vacation" for wool growers, sponsored by the Wool Growers Association of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. In addition to touring this part of the country, discussions and informal conferences with leading wool growers and officials of the area would be arranged.

Also included in the tour would be stops at Morocco, Cairo, Rome and Paris. Overall cost of the five-week trip is expected to be less than \$2,500 per person from New York.

Finalizing of tour plans depends on number of growers interested. Further details can be obtained from Carl Nadasdy, general manager, Wool Growers Association, P. O. Box 8040, Miracle Mile Station, Minneapolis 16, Minnesota.

## How important is U. S. Agriculture?

The nation's agriculture employs 7.1 million workers and creates jobs for 16 million more in nonfarm industries, late figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reveal. The total investment in American agriculture is near \$200 billion—equal to three-fifths of the market value of all corporation stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or three-quarters of the value of current assets of all corporations in the country.

Yet the U. S. farmer lags in benefits

from this investment. The department shows he averaged an income of \$986 in 1960, of which \$329 were nonfarm revenue. The per capita income of the nonfarm population was \$2,282 for the same year. And even though factory workers get \$2.29 average per hour against 82 cents for farm workers, productivity on the farm is growing three times faster than in industry.

## WAWA reports on promotion

A new booklet outlining the achievements of its industry promotional programs has been published by Woolens and Worsteds of America, Inc., an association representing all segments of the American wool textile industry.

Titled "A Report to Investors in the American Woolen and Worsted Industry," the brochure compares consumer and press acceptance given the industry in 1958, when Woolens and Worsteds of America was founded, with the support now being received.

Support by retailers and apparel manufacturers also is stressed, along with an outline of the WAWA programs that are "boosting prestige for American wool fabrics."

Copies of the new booklet are available at no charge from Woolens and Worsteds of America, Inc., 415 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

## Tests conducted on refrigerated meat hauling

The Burlington Lines and Pennsylvania Railroad recently cooperated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to test the relative efficiency of four different types of refrigeration systems and vehicles used for meat hauling.

A shipment of 2,000 lamb carcasses was transported from Colorado to Philadelphia in two rail refrigerator cars and two refrigerated truck trailers which moved in piggyback service.

Special test instruments were installed in a Burlington dynamometer car, which accompanied the shipment, and recorded temperatures at twenty thermocouple locations within each trailer and refrigerator car.

## SEPTEMBER IS NAT'L. WOOL MONTH.

Buy at least one wool garment and ask your friends to do the same.

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of approximately

- 250 RAMS
- 900 MATURE EWES
- 250 YEARLING EWES
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**COLUMBIA — TARGHEE — RAMBOUILLET FLOCKS**

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Sale list or rams upon request after September 1

# Research News

**R**ANCHERS can regulate stocking rates and grazing on crested wheatgrass pastures to obtain more efficient production of this valuable forage.

The number of animals and the length of time they graze can be adjusted so the grass yields the most feed per acre, provides more forage early in the spring, or supports livestock longer, results of recent USDA studies indicate.

To provide the most feed, ARS agronomist D. N. Hyder suggests grazing animals on crested wheatgrass from the time the seedhead is in its sheath (head-in-boot stage) until flowering. (This can be gauged by shielding a few check plants from the stock.) But there will be no second growth for later grazing.

To provide more forage early in the spring, he suggests that grazing start earlier, when grass is about six inches tall. Animals should be removed from the pasture when plants reach the head-in-boot stage. A second crop might be produced by adjusting stocking rates so plants will have been grazed closely by the end of this period.

To support animals a longer time, Mr. Hyder suggests rotating stock between crested wheatgrass pastures grazed for most feed and those managed for early feed. Most years the early grazed plants will produce a second crop of grass, so that stock could be started on early range, shifted to the other, then returned for a second grazing.

Extra forage from an early stocked range, however, isn't likely unless the grass is grazed to about one inch, Mr. Hyder's six-year study at Burns, Oregon, shows.

He clipped plants to a one-inch height during the head-in-boot stage of growth, causing them to develop leafy vegetative stems from buds close to the base. These stems should provide good summer grazing after field-curing. Insufficient spring moisture, though, prevents such growth.

If plants aren't grazed closely, they will produce reproductive stems which lose palatability rapidly, following heading and drying of the leaves. The reproductive stems are slow to disinte-

grate, and thus interfere with grazing next year.

By clipping experimental plots closely until plants reached bloom stage, the researcher kept most of the undesirable stems and second growth from developing.

Crested wheatgrass is a hardy perennial sown in many semiarid western areas. It provides early spring grazing before native grasses produce enough feed to support livestock.

This grass can withstand early intensive grazing because much—not all—root growth and carbohydrate accumulation occurs by the time plants are about six inches tall.

## EWE MARKING HARNESS

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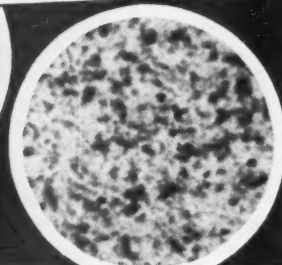
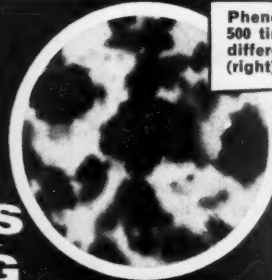
Gene Coombs, Sec.-Treas.

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**S**HEEP losses caused by eating the poisonous range weed halogeton can be prevented by use of dicalcium phosphate, a common feed supplement, a U. S. Department of Agriculture veterinarian reports.

Research by Dr. Wayne Binns of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, with the cooperation of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, showed that sheep fed alfalfa pellets containing 5 per cent of dicalcium phosphate are protected against the poisonous oxalates in the weed. The amount of this mineral supplement used in the experiments was about 10 times the quantity used in

feeds to supply normal requirements for calcium.

The weed, *Halogeton glomeratus*, may contain from 8 to 30 per cent oxalates. These poisons often kill sheep in nine to 11 hours by depleting blood serum of its calcium content or by forming oxalate crystals in the kidneys. Apparently dicalcium phosphate ties up the oxalates in the intestinal tract or is readily absorbed by the blood to replace calcium removed by the poison.

As sheep are trailed to and from winter ranges each year, losses from poisoning occur in almost every band traveling through halogeton-infested areas. The

weed thrives in the salty soils of semi-arid regions of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

For example, in 1959, a rancher's band of 1,850 sheep rested overnight in an almost pure stand of halogeton near Snowville, Utah. The next morning 190 sheep were dead, and 172 others died of halogeton poisoning within the next three weeks.

When sheep were being moved from winter ranges in the spring of 1960, Dr. Binns advised the owners to give the animals feed pellets made of alfalfa and 5 per cent dicalcium phosphate, in addition to the feed obtained by grazing. No sheep were lost from flocks fed this supplement. Bands of sheep that were not fed the pellets suffered the usual losses.

Other feed additives tried experimentally at Logan, Utah, as possible preventives against halogeton poisoning were steamed bonemeal, defluorinated rock phosphate and monosodium phosphate. These additives were fed separately to sheep in addition to lethal doses of halogeton plants. (A lethal dose of halogeton—which varies according to the quantity of oxalates in the plants—has been found to cause death of sheep in approximately nine to 11 hours.)

Bonemeal, normally used as a source of calcium in feed, appeared to make the animals more susceptible to the poison, because sheep getting this supplement died in three to seven hours. Defluorinated rock phosphate and monosodium phosphate failed to prevent death of the sheep fed halogeton.

This is the third year that such feeding trials have been made, and all have produced the same results. Experiments are now being conducted to find whether dicalcium phosphate will protect cattle as well as sheep from halogeton poisoning.

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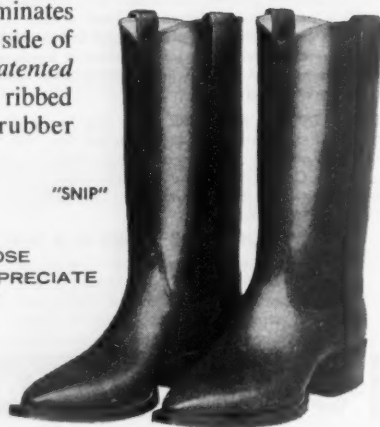


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**P**OCKET gophers inhabit millions of acres of rangeland in the western United States. Their influence on range condition and trend thus becomes increasingly important as management of these lands becomes more intensive. A study of pocket gopher food habits on Black Mesa in western Colorado was conducted by A. Lorin Ward and James O. Keith (Forest Service) to disclose information useful in determining the part feeding activity by gophers plays in influencing changes in vegetation and to what extent these rodents compete with livestock for forage.

Black Mesa is typical of the high plateaus of the western slope of the central Rocky Mountains. Study areas



were located at about 9,800 feet elevation. The topography is primarily gently rolling slopes between the shallow drainages that flow southwest into the Gunnison River.

Herbage production on Black Mesa averages about 1,400 pounds per acre, of which about 50 per cent is grasses, 42 per cent is forbs, and 8 per cent is shrubs. Common species in the order of their abundance include: Idaho fescue, Fremont's geranium, hairy-golden aster, Letterman's needle grass, Thurber fescue, aspen fleabane and aspen peavine. In 1957 gopher numbers in areas similar to those used in this study averaged about 22 animals per acre.

Stomach contents of 397 mountain pocket gophers collected from experimental pastures on Black Mesa, Colorado, in the summers of 1957 and 1958, were analyzed. The examinations disclosed the chief foods of the gophers to be perennial forbs. Nine of the most important plants taken in order of importance were: aspen fleabane, lupine, hairy-golden aster, aspen peavine, common dandelion, Fremont's geranium, potentilla, western yarrow and mountain dandelion. Although grass made up about half of the herbage produced on this area, it amounted to only 6 per cent of the total volume of contents of the gopher stomachs. Above-ground vegetation made up three-quarters of the feed consumed.

**B**EEF that is shipped in refrigerated railroad cars and trailers can be kept at more uniform temperatures by distributing cold air around the load than by blasting it through the load, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. The recommended practice can help to deliver high-quality meat to consumers.

Researchers of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service tested the effectiveness of cold air systems in two railroad cars and four "piggyback" trailers (trailers on flatcars) on a typical run between Lincoln, Nebraska, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Each vehicle was wired with thermocouples, and beef temperatures were charted from an electronic temperature indicator.

The test was conducted to determine the ability of late design vehicles to transport fresh beef at 32 degrees to 34 degrees F. and to recommend improvements. It is part of a program of research to aid in the marketing of agricultural products.

**S**HEEP may crack or even break their teeth trying to munch salt blocks. Let them satisfy their salt hunger with loose stock salt in a protected feeder.

**T**HE New Zealand Department of Agriculture banned the use of Dieldrin, Aldrin, lindane and benzene hexachloride in sheep dips on July 5 because the residues of these insecticides may accumulate in the fat of sheep.

The department still approves the use of Diazinon, Asuntol, Delnav, and arsenical dips of normal formulations, with or without derris.

U. S. inspection officials have detected residues from some of these dips in lamb originating in New Zealand.

**L**ATE this fall the Food and Drug Administration plans to start building a new animal research facility on a 195-acre tract near the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Maryland. The site is being made available through the cooperation of the USDA, and has been approved by the National Capital Planning Commission for the construction of facilities to house experimental animals and for other laboratory buildings.

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A mineral called selenium continues to look like a good preventive for muscular dystrophy of lambs, according to University of Wisconsin research. Muscular dystrophy of sheep is sometimes also called white muscle disease. It is reported routinely in the state, but does not rank as an extremely important disease.

Tests by L. L. Hopkins Jr., A. L. Pope, and C. A. Baumann show selenium can prevent the illness when baby

lambs are fed the kind of diet that normally brings on the disease—a diet lacking vitamin E or selenium.

Previous tests had shown that ewes on such short rations would have a high percentage of lambs affected with muscular dystrophy, but that either vitamin E or selenium added to the ewe's ration would help prevent the disease in the lambs.

Now the research men have experimented with the lambs directly. They made up a liquid diet for the lambs, using torula yeast as the source of protein. This yeast provides excellent protein, but almost no vitamin E and selenium. The lambs got ewe's milk after they were born, then they were bottle-fed with the torula yeast diet.

Some lambs were also given selenium, some were given vitamin E, some got both selenium and vitamin E and others received no supplementation.

After three weeks on the artificial diet, the lambs without supplementation showed muscular weaknesses and heart failures. The others grew well, considering their diet.

After nine weeks on the diet, lambs getting vitamin E supplement had gained an average of 21 pounds. Those getting selenium supplement gained 25 pounds on the average, and those getting both materials had gained 27 pounds. Thus, selenium seemed to stimulate the lambs' growth in addition to protecting them against dystrophy.

**R**ESEARCH into causes of heart disease at the Rockefeller Institute tends to challenge the theory that animal fats in human diets eventually lead to a coronary condition. After nine years of study of diet and its influence on coronary functions, Dr. Edward H. Ahrens told an organization of American physicians that absence of fat in the diet may lead to heart disease.

Dr. Ahrens added that a diet rich in sugars and starches, but low in fats raised the level of fats in the blood. He said that blood fats are formed by the chemical breakdown of carbohydrates. They are not cholesterol (the material which scares people into believing that it will clog their blood vessels as a result of eating animal fats), but triglycerides, the main constituent of human body fat.

After trying various diet combinations, Dr. Ahrens found that people with no fat in the diet had consistently higher fat levels in their blood than those on high-fat diets.

The research also indicated that it didn't make any difference whether the fats in the diet were saturated fats, such as animal fats, or unsaturated fats, like vegetable oils.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board spokesman said that the experiments certainly offer the possibility that people who are not eating animal products because of their cholesterol content may be increasing the risk of heart disease.

**W**HAT goes on inside the stomach, or rumen, of a cow or sheep? That's what Dr. Ward Repp, associate animal husbandman with the Agricultural Experiment Station of New Mexico State University, is finding out these days.

The reason for his research into animal digestion is to develop a more rapid and economical method of determining the nutritive value of New Mexico forages.

Dr. Repp, with the help of research assistants Kenneth Hill and Billie Taylor, has been working for nearly three years to develop an artificial rumen or stomach. The artificial rumen duplicates as nearly as possible in the laboratory the conditions which occur in the stomach of the living cow or sheep. These conditions include temperature, acidity, agitation and gas production.

Rumen juice is obtained from cattle or sheep which have permanent surgical openings in their rumens. The rumen juice is brought to the laboratory, where it is placed in test tubes containing the forage to be tested. After 48 hours in the artificial rumen, the bacteria from the rumen juice have digested the finely-ground forage to about the same extent that it is digested in the living animal. Thus in 48 hours in the laboratory it is possible to obtain results which take several weeks to obtain in conventional digestion trials, Dr. Repp says.

In applying this artificial rumen method to Sudangrass, alfalfa and blue gramagrass, Dr. Repp found that digestibilities obtained by the artificial method were very similar to those obtained by live animal digestion trials. Further testing of the artificial rumen method is planned, using more species of forages, different stages of forage maturity and forages under different fertilizer treatments.

**T**HE U. S. Department of Agriculture has released the following statistics relating to the number of sheep and goat flocks infected with various diseases during the calendar year 1960:

Psoroptic scabies, 834; bluetongue, 38; scrapie, 10; paratuberculosis, 4 and rabies, 21.



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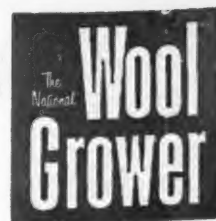


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# National Wool Act Extension Indicates Value Of Organized Efforts



**O**N August 8 President Kennedy signed Public Law 87-128 enacting a farm improvement program. This action had particular significance for the sheep industry because the extension of the National Wool Act to March 31, 1966 was included therein.

Behind this fact are the countless hours of hard work and perseverance by your National Wool Growers Association officers and staff, state and local wool growers association leaders, general farm organizations, allied industries and, of course, the united support of individual sheepmen.

Complete details on the extension work have been given in past issues of the National Wool Grower. The road wasn't always a smooth one and had it not been for this unified front in the industry, the National Wool Act might well have been lost or at least saddled down with some very crippling amendments.

## Difficult to Give Public "Thank You's"

It is always difficult to single out individuals and organizations for public "thank you's" since there is the danger of neglecting someone. However, there are some organizations and individuals who should definitely be apprized of the industry's appreciation.

First of all, there is President John F. Kennedy, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and others in the Department of Agriculture charged with administration of the National Wool Act. Without their backing, any action in this session of Congress would have been most difficult indeed. The Department officials stayed firmly behind the sheep industry to make sure that the money for making the incentive payments would continue to come from the tariff duties rather than through a direct appropriation from Congress, as some quarters had felt was proper.

Under the democratic processes in this country, of course, final legislative action is determined by our elected representatives in Congress and had we not had such excellent support, counsel and help from these men, no Wool Act extension could have been enacted.

The Senators and Congressmen who introduced bills extending the National Wool Act were named in the March, 1961, National Wool Grower (page 9) and those who took the time to either appear in person at the House hearings on the Wool Act extension or send in statements for the record are listed in the May (page 9) and June (page 7) issues. Although space does not permit listing their names here, their support is most gratefully acknowledged.

This excellent support from our government is greatly appreciated by the wool growing industry. It indicates that these people realize the vast importance of sheep raising to the economic well-being of the United States.

Being a hardy breed anxious to help themselves, sheepmen have long hesitated to accept government help. However, with the extremely tightening cost-price conditions in the industry and the continually increasing competition from imports from low-cost wage and production countries, they feel the National Wool Act has been the salvation of their industry. The united support and effort put forth by the growers, as individuals and also through their local, state and national associations is, of course, the principal reason

for the Administration and Congress taking the action necessary to assist the industry.

A special word of thanks is due W. E. Overton, president, New Mexico Wool Growers Association; Charles Schreiner, III, president, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Jim Brown, president, National Lamb Feeders Association and Don Clyde, president, American Sheep Producers Council for coming to Washington to testify at the House hearings on the Wool Act extension April 19 and 20.

Allied industries' representatives taking the time and interest to testify at the House hearings on the Wool Act in April should also be mentioned. They are J. Alton Denslow, National Grange, Reuben Johnston, National Farmers Union, Edwin Wilkinson, president, National Association of Wool Manufacturers and Richard I. Goodrich, appearing for the Boston Wool Trade Association, Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association, New York Wool Trade Association, National Wool Trade Association and also the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Your National Wool Growers Association officers and staff, while attempting to bring about solutions to many other problems confronting the sheep business, have made the extension of the National Wool Act their prime target since the NWGA convention in Denver last January. NWGA Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh and Montana Wool Growers Association Secretary Everett E. Shuey maintained almost constant watch on the Washington scene, ever eager to see that the Wool Act was extended in the best possible form.

In addition to attempts to delete the provision tying incentive payments to tariff receipts, there were attempts to have the National Wool Act extended for two years without Section 708—the promotion section—and also to set a 35-cent minimum shearing rate per sheep. But with the alertness of Messrs. Marsh and Shuey these attempts were not carried to a successful conclusion.

Any effort, however, is usually only as effective as the leadership applied to it and NWGA President Penrose B. Metcalfe supplied that necessary ingredient, giving graciously of his time and talents to see that the act was extended. He made numerous trips to Washington and was always available to Messrs. Marsh and Shuey for consultation and direction.

## Can't Help But Reflect

In closing, we can't help but reflect on the premise upon which the National Wool Growers Association was founded in 1865, when a group of sheepmen met together and decided to form an organization that would "secure for the business of wool growing, equal encouragement and protection with other great industrial interests of our country."

Since that time the National Wool Growers Association has been able to accomplish much for the sheep industry—not because of its hired help but because of its members. Any organization is only as strong as its members make it through their interest in its work. In four short years the National Wool Growers Association will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. This, in itself, is a tribute to any organization. May its second hundred be even greater than the first.

—Gladys Mike



# On The Scene Report from the Nation's Capital

By: EDWIN E. MARSH

Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association



## National Wool Act

**T**HE National Wool Act was extended to March 31, 1966, when President Kennedy signed the Farm Improvement Act (Public Law 87-128) on August 8.

In the Senate version of the farm bill passed July 26 the Wool Act was extended for three years from March 31, 1962. The version adopted in the House on July 27 provided for a five-year extension. On August 2 the Senate and House conferees resolved this difference by compromising on a four-year extension, carrying it through the March 31, 1966, date.

At a special meeting of our Executive Committee in Denver, July 18 a resolution was adopted by a 10 to seven vote requesting that lambs be removed from the farm bill where they would have been eligible to come under the marketing agreement provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937. (See August National Wool Grower, page 15).

Since the House Agriculture Committee had not completed its work on their version of the farm bill at the time, we were able to have this provision deleted from the House bill before it reached the floor. However, the Senate Agriculture Committee had already reported their bill to the Senate floor so an amendment was introduced by Senator Yarborough (Texas) to delete lambs from the marketing order provisions of the Senate bill. The amendment was acted on favorably and lambs will not be included in the marketing order provisions.

## Cashmere Duties

**O**N June 27 President Kennedy signed H.R. 1877 lowering the tariff on imported cashmere. The measure restores the former duties on imported cashmere which were virtually doubled by cancellation of a trade pact between the United States and Iran in August 1960.

The duties will amount to 18 cents a pound for raw cashmere, 21 cents a pound for scoured, 16 cents a pound for cashmere skins and 19 cents a pound for matchings.

## Labeling Foreign Lamb

**E**ARLIER this summer the National Wool Growers Association requested the U. S. Department of Agriculture to discontinue the grading of frozen lamb and also to require that lamb imported into this country be labeled with the country of origin (see page 11, July 1961 National Wool Grower). As a result C. H. Pals, director of the USDA's Meat Inspection Division on July 31 issued the following order to meat inspectors and owners and operators of official establishments:

"Packaged meat of foreign origin which is repackaged under federal meat inspection shall be identified as to country of origin on the new package.

"When meat in carcass form of foreign origin is separated into wholesale or retail cuts under the inspection, such cuts shall be branded or otherwise marked to show the country of origin adjacent to the marks of inspection."

Your association is following this matter closely. NWGA Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh plans to meet with Inspector Pals in Washington the last week in August.

## Wilderness Legislation

**A**LTHOUGH there is a possibility of Senate floor action on the wilderness bill prior to adjournment of Congress (now scheduled for the middle of September), it still appears unlikely that the House will enact any wilderness legislation this year.

Contrary to information in the August National Wool Grower, the wilderness bill reported out by the Senate Interior Committee on July 14 provides that grazing of livestock where already established "shall be permitted to continue." When we went to press with the August issue it was our understanding that the bill provided that such grazing "may continue" while we preferred the wording "shall continue."

As reported by the Senate Interior Committee the grazing provision of the bill states, "... the grazing of livestock, where well established prior to the effective date of this act with respect to areas established as part of the wilderness system by this act, or prior to the

date of public notice thereof with respect to any area to be recommended for incorporation in the wilderness system, shall be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions and regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary having jurisdiction over such area."

Under the bill reported out by the Senate Interior Committee areas can be added to the wilderness system without congressional approval. Senators Gordon Allott (Colorado) and Wallace Bennett (Utah) have introduced amendments to the wilderness bill which would establish congressional control over lands included in the wilderness system. The National Wool Growers Association has been and will continue to work for this safeguard in any wilderness legislation enacted. Another amendment introduced by the two senators provides that the views of the governor of the state involved be obtained before an area is designated as part of the wilderness system.

## Frozen Ground Beef Purchases

**T**HE U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 15 announced plans to buy frozen ground beef for schools participating in the national school lunch program. Purchases will be made using funds appropriated for the National School Lunch Act and amounts bought will depend on quantity and prices offered.

Offers will be considered only from vendors operating under federal inspection in order that the product purchased may be shipped in interstate commerce. Vendors must also have certificates on file with USDA certifying that they are in compliance with the Humane Slaughter Act. The product must be prepared from domestically slaughtered beef.

## Animal Disease Protection

**T**HE Senate on July 25 passed S. 860 to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry and for other purposes. This bill is identical to S. 864 which passed the Senate July 16, 1959. The bill now goes to the House, but no action timetable has been set as yet.

As passed by the Senate, the bill would authorize seizure, quarantine and disposal of animals moved in interstate or foreign commerce while affected with or exposed to a communicable disease dangerous to livestock or poultry. Indemnity would be required to be paid in an amount not exceeding the difference between the fair market value and the compensation received from a state or other source. Sanitary regulations would be authorized for conveyances, stockyards, feed and other facilities in connection with moving animals interstate or into the United States.

#### Farm Labor

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has approved a number of bills dealing with farm labor (S. 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1130 and 1132) which, among other things provide for establishment of a National Council on Migratory Labor.

Among other provisions of the bills are those which would: (1) regulate

child labor in agriculture, after being amended to deal primarily with children of migratory workers outside of school hours, with exemptions included covering farm children who work for their parents or neighbors; and (2) require registration of labor contractors—"crew leaders"—with amendments which would remove many of the broad powers originally given the Secretary of Labor and which farm groups vigorously opposed. A similar "crew leader" registration bill has been approved by the House Committee on Education and Labor, after a "clean" bill (H.R. 7812) was substituted for the original measure (H.R. 5289).

#### Carpet and Rug Duties

THE Tariff Commission on August 3 made public a report of its finding and conclusion in "escape clause" investigation No. 104, conducted under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. This investigation covered Wilton, vel-

vet and similar floor coverings dutiable under paragraph 1117(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930. Under that act, such carpets and rugs valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot were originally dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem and those valued at more than 40 cents per square foot, at 60 per cent ad valorem. All such floor coverings are now dutiable, pursuant to concessions granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, at the rate of 21 per cent ad valorem regardless of type or value.

The Commission found that these carpets and rugs are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, both actual and relative (to domestic production), as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing like products. The Commission also found that in order to remedy the serious injury it is necessary that the duty on Wilton, velvet, and similar carpets and rugs dutiable under paragraph 1117(a) be increased to 40 per cent ad valorem.

## Producers Advise On P & S Administration

SEVENTEEN livestock producers from various sections of the country met July 27-28 with U. S. Department of Agriculture officials in Washington, D.C., to discuss problems of livestock marketing and Packers and Stockyards Act administration.

The concentration of buying power, bonding requirements, financial arrangement and status of buyers, custodial accounts and prompt payment, received attention.

The group cited need for expanding and intensifying investigative and regulatory activities under the act "in view of the scope of the act and changes in meat and livestock marketing." An educational program to inform producers and others of safeguards available under the act, and their own responsibilities, also was discussed.

Concern over the impact of concentration of buying power in fewer hands, feedlot operations by retailers and packers and their buying and merchandising practices led the group to recommend that intensive investigations be undertaken by the USDA. The Department was urged to review its current regulations as to the need for increasing bonding requirements, requiring more frequent financial reports and to require all market agencies to maintain custodial accounts of producer funds.

Importance of prompt payment for livestock purchased was also reviewed. The Department was urged to use its authority under the Packers and Stock-

## 1961 SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION EVENTS

January 21-24, 1962: National Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

### CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

November 12-14: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Boise, Idaho.

November 12-14: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.

November 19-21: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

December 7-9: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

December 10-13: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Fort Worth, Texas.

January 21-24, 1962: National Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 24-27, 1962: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Tampa, Florida.

February 4-6, 1962: New Mexico Wool Growers' Convention, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

### SALES

September 16: Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.

September 28: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.

October 5: Utah Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

October 9: Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado.

### SHOWS

September 2: National Shearing Contest, Indianapolis, Indiana.

October 13-21: American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

October 14-21: Pacific International Wool Show, North Portland, Oregon.

January 12-20, 1962: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

yards Act as necessary to encourage prompt payment and discourage "unreasonable" extension of credit and related practices.

Reparation procedures, speculative buying by market agency owners, weight checking and weighing procedures and development and application of revised and improved regulations also were discussed.

Sheepmen representatives at the meeting were W. H. Baber and J. R. Broadbent, NWGA vice presidents and Joseph M. Donlin, president, Wyoming

## USDA To Study Feeding By Packers, Retailers

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture plans to instigate a complete study of livestock feeding by packers and chain stores aimed at determining whether such practices result in reduced competition in livestock markets and lower prices to producers. No definite date has been announced for the start of the study.

The investigation is said to be a result of the two-day closed session meeting of livestock producers with the USDA officials to discuss enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act. (See accompanying article)

According to USDA officials, the Packers and Stockyards Act provides that they can move against livestock feeding by packers and chain stores if, after a thorough investigation, it is determined that these practices restrain free competition.

Wool Growers Association. Other producers who took part in the discussions were: John H. Guthrie, California; George Bickel, Colorado; Dorsey Kirk, Illinois; William Rothenberger, Indiana; O. C. Swackhamer, Missouri; Oren Lee Staley, Missouri; Henry Reaves, Georgia; J. C. Wetzler, Arizona; Paul Fletcher, North Carolina; George Doup, Indiana; Ray Baxter, Nebraska; Marion Steddom, Iowa; Kleber Trigg, Jr., Texas and Charles L. McLaughlin, Minnesota.



Proper grazing management will prevent such losses as this caused by halogeton poisoning.

Poisonous plants such as this loco weed being picked by Dr. Vallentine are a particular hazard on poorly managed range.



## Control Poisonous Plants Through Management

By: DR. JOHN F. VALLENTINE

Extension Range Management Specialist

Utah State University

Logan, Utah

**P**OISONOUS plants have occasionally taken a rather heavy toll of livestock in the past. Most of these losses could have been prevented by good range and livestock management. Fortunately, today many livestockmen have learned how to recognize the poisonous plants and conduct their operation in such a way as to avoid the poisoning of their stock. Many have reduced their stock losses to a very minimum, but further efforts are still needed.

Two situations contribute to excessive poisoning of sheep on the range. The first is a shortage of non-poisonous plants on the range. This may be the result of drought or it may be simply that the forage supply available for that season has been eaten. The second is a replacement situation. As a result of poor management, drought, insects, attempts to farm the land, or a combination of all these factors over a period of years, good forage plants on the range have been replaced by poisonous plants.

Most poisonous plants are harmful only when eaten in large amounts. Fortunately, many are unpalatable; livestock eat them only when they are forced to do so. Exceptions include loco, chokecherry and lupine. There is really no sharp distinction between poisonous and non-poisonous plants. A large number of plants are poisonous when consumed in large amounts but may be excellent forage when eaten in smaller amounts.

### Good Range Management

Grazing animals, and particularly sheep, will vary their diets if forage is plentiful. Under these conditions, livestock seldom eat large amounts of any poisonous species. Therefore, good range and livestock management is the best way to decrease livestock poisoning by range plants. Range that is in good condition provides a greater variety and usually an abundance of high quality forage plants. Animals are seldom poisoned on such range. Further, pois-

onous plants have little opportunity to get started or to increase in number on a range in good condition.

The opposite is true on poor condition range: poisoning greatly increases. Thus, heavy and continued livestock poisoning usually indicates a sick range.

To maintain a healthy range all proven principles of good range management must be practiced. Do not stock a range with more livestock than it can safely handle. Provide uniform grazing by good livestock distribution. Keep overused concentration or sacrifice areas around water holes and along trails as small as possible. These areas provide good opportunities for poisonous plants to invade. Move sheep away from water as soon as they are watered.

Since it is seldom economical to eradicate large-scale infestations of poisonous plants, the best solution, and probably the only one, is to learn to live with these plants. Graze infested ranges so as to minimize losses and prevent an increase in the poisonous plants. This can be done by maintaining a good coverage of native vegetation through good range and livestock management.

### Grazing Management Practices

Ways in which range livestock should be managed to minimize losses from poisonous plants include:

1. Match livestock numbers with the feed supply. Vary livestock numbers where possible to meet fluctuations in forage production. Remove animals when the good forage species have been properly used. Consider maintaining an emergency feed supply—either range or harvested roughages. Stretch the forage supply by hauling water to areas with forage left unused because of inadequate stockwater.

2. Graze a range at the proper season. Consider when the particular poisonous plant is least available for consumption, least poisonous and least palatable, and graze at these times where feasible. Care must be taken that livestock are not turned onto spring range before the good forage plants have made ample growth. It is under these conditions that sheep are usually lost from horsebrush, greasewood, death camas and loco. Although most losses from locoweed occur in late winter and early spring, the plant is poisonous in any season.

Death camas is dangerous in early spring but dries up early and is then ignored. Horsebrush, which causes the typical symptoms of bighead, may also cause acute death losses when consumed in large amounts. It is a problem principally during spring trailing. Water hemlock is extremely poisonous to sheep in the spring. However, it poisons more



cattle than sheep since the wet, marshy areas where it grows are more commonly grazed by cattle.

Losses of sheep from arrowgrass, milkweeds and sneezeweed generally take place in the summer. Losses from arrowgrass are most common after the wet, alkaline meadows on which this plant grows dry up in mid-summer and after frost. Milkweeds are very poisonous. Fortunately, sheep are about the only animals that eat them, and then only as a last resort.

Sneezeweed is particularly troublesome in late summer when other sheep feed begins to dry up. The poison in sneezeweed is cumulative, i.e. poisoning results from eating the plant over a considerable period of time. Losses can be controlled by rotating sheep on and off infested areas in alternating two-week periods. At the first symptoms of chronic vomiting and coughing, sheep should be moved to non-infested range.

Both lupine and chokecherry are potentially poisonous to sheep if they eat large amounts. Lupine is most dangerous in mid-summer when in fruit or seed. Chokecherry is particularly dangerous in the spring when wilted, frozen or otherwise stunted. Halogeton takes its greatest toll in the fall. However, enough information has been made available through research that any appreciable losses from it are an indication of careless management of the flock. Halogeton poisoning can be practically eliminated by following the best grazing management practices.

3. Give hungry animals a fill of feed before turning them out onto an area infested with poisonous plants in order to avoid poisoning. Losses often occur shortly after releasing hungry animals from a corral or unloading them from a truck. Animals desire to eat immediately after watering, especially after

long periods of thirst. At such time they may turn to poisonous plants if better forage plants are not in reach. It has also been noted that livestock often graze green forage after prolonged feeding on dry roughage and they are not as selective as they normally would be in avoiding many of the poisonous plants. If animals have full stomachs, more poison is actually required to cause harm.

4. Avoid grazing poisonous plant areas. Stockmen and herders must know the range plants poisonous to sheep and when sheep will be in danger of poisoning from them. Avoid trailing sheep through heavy poisonous plant infested areas if possible. Don't place salt, feed and supplements or water hauled by truck in such areas. Also take care not to bed sheep or concentrate them for separating, working or shearing in such areas. Bed grounds and also salt grounds, if sheep are being kept under fence, should be moved regularly. It may be necessary to fence off small but very hazardous areas and not graze them at all, or at least only after it is safe to do so.

5. Trail livestock slowly through poisonous plant areas where these areas can not be avoided. This will allow animals to select rather than seize their forage. Where possible, safer trail routes should be planned. Trucking should also be considered.

6. Supply adequate water and supplements, particularly salt and dicalcium or mono-sodium phosphate. Depraved appetites may result if these are not supplied, even on summer range. Iodized salt is suggested for many areas of the Intermountain region. Ample roughage should be provided while sheep are being trailed. A high calcium pellet of 83 per cent alfalfa, 15 per cent calcium carbonate or di-calcium phos-

phate, and 2 per cent molasses has been found to greatly reduce halogeton losses while trailing. The same would doubtless work for greasewood poisoning.

7. Graze the kind of stock not poisoned. Many plants are hazardous only to sheep. These include halogeton, lupine, horsebrush, sneezeweed, death camas, pingue and greasewood. Those usually hazardous only to cattle are larkspur and oak. Some of these poisonous plants are actually poisonous to both cattle and sheep but under practical range conditions they may never poison but one kind of animal.

Common use of a range by cattle and sheep is a good practice when managed carefully since this will give better, more uniform use of all the forage species present and on all topographical situations. This system of grazing not only increases the carrying capacity of a range but also allows the kind of stock not affected to be grazed on a particular part of the range infested with a poisonous plant. For example, sheep may be grazed without danger on heavy larkspur sites or cattle on sneezeweed areas. However, such plants as loco weed, milkweed, copperweed, arrowgrass and chokecherry are hazardous to both sheep and cattle.

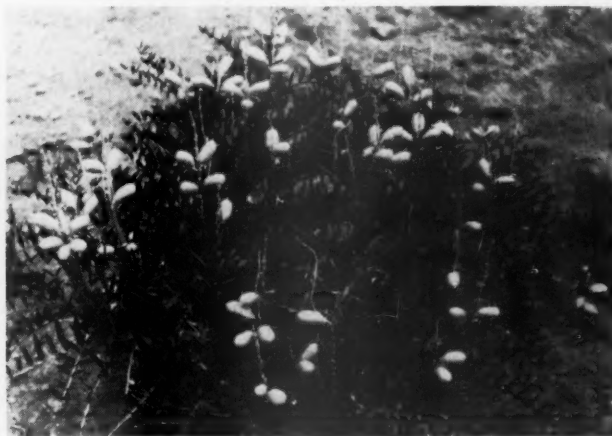
#### Prevention or Cure

Prevention of poisoning is far more effective than attempting to cure an animal after symptoms once develop. Once a range animal is poisoned, help generally comes too late. Many poisons act quickly, and a dead animal is often the first symptom of trouble observed by the livestockman. Drugs to counteract poisoning are seldom practical for stockmen to use.

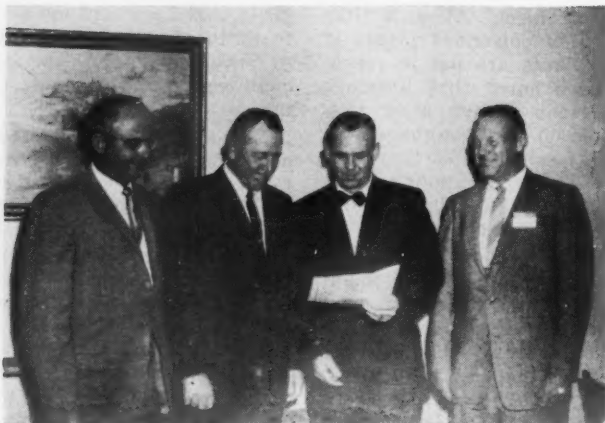
(Continued on page 52)



This experimental animal is showing symptoms of loco weed poisoning after being fed locoweed through a rumen fistula by Dr. Wayne Binns.



Healthy locoweed, like this one is not healthy for sheep. Avoid poisoning from them with managed grazing.



Conference secretary Paul Stratton (center), University of Wyoming, goes over last-minute details with session chairmen J. R. Broadbent (left), Utah, T. A. Kincaid, Texas and conference chairman Harold Josendal, Wyoming.

*Laramie, Aug. 7-8:*

## Lamb and Wool Conference Formulates Action Program

By: FARRELL T. WANKIER, JR.  
NWGA Assistant Secretary

A contingent of sheep industry experts from the producing to the consuming levels pledged their united support to put into effect solutions to problems facing the domestic sheep industry.

Industry representatives rolled up their sleeves and really got down to some good sound objective thinking—the result—a set of well thought-out recommendations and goals for producers as well as processors and retailers to study carefully and apply to their respective operations.

Laramie, Wyoming, August 7 and 8 was the time and setting of an event that could have historic meaning to every sheepman in this country. The two days of objective thinking and decision saw the U. S. sheep industry veer suddenly toward a unity of purpose never before witnessed.

Charged with the responsibility of obtaining nation-wide cooperation in carrying out recommendations set forth by the Lamb and Wool Conference was the National Wool Growers Association. This action by 150 participants came in the final session of the conference after a day of open discussion in four separate workshops. Any individual attending found much food for thought and fuel for action.

"Organize together and conduct your industry as a private enterprise rather than a free or chaotic enterprise," remarked James T. Ralph, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—keynote speaker at the two-day event.

Ralph pointed out that, "Supply and demand do not always make the price. It is what is going on in the market place. This uncertainty at the market place has more to do with the price than does supply and demand."

### One of the Most Serious Problems

Leaders from the 20 sponsoring organizations recognized that proper merchandising in all segments of the industry was one of the most serious problems confronting the sheep industry—to work on this problem an industry-wide action committee is being set up. This committee will give special attention to: (1) fluctuation in selling prices and a tendency for the retail trade to use lamb as a loss leader; (2) wide variations in weekly slaughter in itself causes an unstable market; (3) specify the type of lamb product the consumer prefers; (4) develop outlets for the less demanded cuts such as neck, breast and flank with an effort made to salvage

these cuts at the processor level.

Presiding over the history making conference was Harold Josendal, past president of the National Wool Growers Association, Casper, Wyoming. Conference secretary and the man most responsible for the organization and proceedings of the conference was Dr. Paul O. Stratton, head, University of Wyoming Animal Science Division, Laramie.

### Sponsoring Organizations

Sponsoring organizations include American Corriedale Association, Inc., American Farm Bureau Federation, American Feed Manufacturers Association, American Meat Institute, Idaho Wool Growers Association, Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, National Association of Food Chains, National Association of Livestock Auction Markets, National Grange, National Lamb Feeders Association, National Livestock and Meat Board, National Livestock Producers Association, National Wool Growers Association, National Wool Marketing Association, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Utah Wool Marketing Association, Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation, Wyoming Wool Growers Association and the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association.

The conference proceeded in four different directions under separate workshop headings all running at the same time. Workshops were as follows:

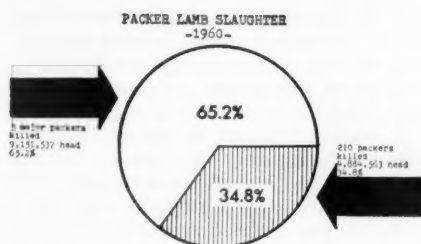
I. New Approaches to Bargaining Power. II. Lamb Supply and Merchandising. III. Incentive to Quality. IV. How Can Domestic Wool Meet Competition.

### Workshop No. 1

Workshop I, "New Approaches to Bargaining Power," was chairmanned by Louis Rozzoni, president, California Farm Bureau Federation and president, California Wool Marketing Association.

Prior to general workshop discussion Marshall Hughes, president, Colorado Wool Growers Association, discussed, "Opportunities in Competitive Marketing." Jack Jackson, National Grange, discussed, "Marketing Agreements and Orders." George Hislop, vice president, National Wool Growers Association, covered the field of "Integration" and Lee D. Sinclair, deputy director, Packers and Stockyards Administration, USDA, commented on "The Place of the Packers and Stockyards Administration in Marketing."

The National Wool Grower



This chart shows that comparatively few packers slaughter the majority of lambs.

Mr. Hughes discussed the operations of the newly formed Western Sheep Marketing Association which encompasses Colorado and parts of Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. He said the association has a dual purpose of increasing the bargaining power of producers and regulating the flow of lambs to market.

Approximately 200,000 lambs have been pledged to the association so far this year. Producers entering the association have the advantage of selling their lambs with a bigger block which gives them additional bargaining power. They are subject to a \$50 fine plus 25 cents per head if they withdraw.

Mr. Jackson said that economists and commodity leaders closely associated with marketing agreements and orders generally agree that they have improved the bargaining power of the producer involved. Marketing agreements and orders should be considered as tools for improving the bargaining position of lamb producers.

Mr. Jackson said that "agreements and orders may be used to (a) regulate quality, (b) regulate quantity—usually the amount shipped during a specified period, (c) establish reserve pools, (d) specify methods and procedures regarding the dispositions of surpluses, (e) regulate uses of containers, wrappings,

terminology in describing quality, etc., (f) to provide advertising and merchandising programs, (g) provide research regarding the product involved and (h) regulate trade practices."

If integration comes to the sheep industry it will probably come through the efforts of the packers, stated George Hislop in his discussion on "Integration." He said packers would have to handle it because of 1. The tremendous investment involved in building and packing houses. 2. The necessity of having a full line of other meats to offer the retailers, and 3. Because they already have a sales organization set up.

### Integration Must Go All the Way

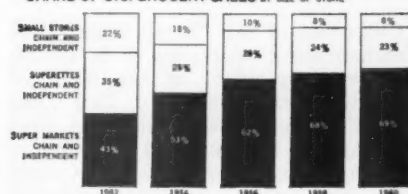
He stated that integration could strengthen the hand of the packer in dealing with the retailer and that integration, if instigated, must go all the way and include marketing from the producer through the final consumer.

Packers & Stockyards Administration has a primary concern in the pricing of livestock in the markets and practices which affect prices stated Mr. Sinclair. Today there are approximately 3,000 meat packing firms in the United States and approximately 2,200 livestock markets and terminals. In addition livestock market commission agents and leaders doing business on the market must be registered and provide bonds. All this is to help insure that proper marketing practices are in effect.

Mr. Sinclair added that the structure of the market has changed from relatively small retail outlets until it is now possible for two or three retail organizations to completely dominate the market area. The packing industry is in no position to do a good job of bargaining with the retail segment.

In summing up "New Approaches to

SHARE OF U.S. GROCERY SALES BY SIZE OF STORE



SUPER MARKETS, representing but 13% of the total number of food stores, in 1960 accounted for 69% of total sales. The rate of climb in super market share of sales was spectacular in the late 1940's and early 1950's but has since slowed down perceptibly. Progressive Grocer estimates that super market share of sales may increase to as high as 75% of total, but may not exceed that proportion.

Charts: Progressive Grocer  
Profit Figures: Super Market  
Institute

Bargaining Power" workshop chairman Rozzoni listed the following conclusions and recommendations: The formation of cooperative lamb marketing associations should be encouraged. If properly organized these would effectively strengthen the bargaining position of the producer. Although enabling legislation has not yet been enacted, the possible use of marketing orders to sell lambs is a possibility that should be investigated. This investigation should come from within the industry itself and not call for government help to set up a plan. Due to the difference in the lamb market when contrasted from markets of other commodities the use of these orders would be entirely different than other commodities. Possibly integration has a place in the lamb industry and the producers might well serve as integrators instead of the integrated. The Packers and Stockyards Administration plays an important role in marketing. This workshop group favored the recent investigations of chain store buying practices and feels they should be continued. The administration is to be encouraged in its efforts in forcing the fair play of competitive marketing practices.



The conference was divided into four discussion workshops similar to this one on lamb supply and merchandising, chair-manned by NWGA Vice President J. R. Broadbent (standing).



Keynote speaker at the conference was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture James T. Ralph (second from left). Shown above with him are, from left to right, Lester Stratton, South Dakota; T. A. Kincaid, Texas and Harold Josendal, Wyoming.



## Workshop No. 2

Chairman of the "Lamb Supply and Merchandising" workshop, J. R. Broadbent, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, said that "Lamb has been handled into the same old distribution areas and channels for years and years and that we need a new perspective or outlook in new consumption areas if we are to stimulate new growth to the sheep industry."

Mr. Broadbent also commented that "The surge and flow in lamb movement is one of the biggest problems we have today—packers are trying to anticipate from week to week what the retail demand will be. This, in effect, causes weekly lamb slaughter to greatly fluctuate (see chart below) thus causing instability in the market."

Five keynote addresses were features of this workshop. (No. 2), the first by George Lewis, vice president, American Meat Institute, who spoke on "The Position of Lamb in the Future." Richard Biglin, education and information director, American Sheep Producers Council, discussed "Facts and Problems in Lamb Distribution." "Adjusting Seasonal Lamb Supply" was covered by U. S. Garrigus, sheep production professor, University of Illinois. James E. Wagner's remarks were entitled "Will Lamb Imports Improve the Domestic Market?" and discussing what part the overseas countries have to play in the U. S. lamb picture was Dennis Muirhead, United Kingdom representative on the Australian Meat Board.

The future of the sheep industry can be brought into focus and brightened considerably if all segments of the industry are together. We must first start with the producers who must realize three basic facts: (a) We are producing a food product where the consuming public is the boss. The con-

sumer is completely free to make whatever selection is most appealing. (b) Food buying is highly competitive—the capacity of the human stomach is limited. (c) The buying public is not concerned about who processes the meat, who sells it or the cost of production. They are interested in how it tastes, is it nutritious and the per serving cost.

Mr. Lewis continued, lamb growers should maintain productive efficiency and cost on a basis that will enable them to compete successfully with other foods. Possible study areas are: produce a meatier and more uniform carcass with less fat—develop strains that will finish properly at the earliest possible age and at the right weight—keep accurate records—develop breeding programs for maximum number of twins—try for earlier weaning and rebreeding of ewes—research use of hormones to encourage two lamb crops per year—broaden advertising and promotion of lamb—personally promote your product and finally, suggest a prompt appointment of a special task force committee to sift out all the available facts and instigate changes to bring about the lamb of tomorrow.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Lewis brought out that packers would like to see more topping out of lambs as to size, weight, fatness and meatiness.

Richard Biglin said besides the two major products of lamb and wool the sheep industry has two types of lamb to distribute, the milk fed lamb and the fed lamb from the feedlot.

Under normal conditions Mr. Biglin spelled out the lamb supplies fit together well with each of the various sources coming into being one right after another seasonally throughout the year. However, the great difficulty is the violent fluctuation in weekly slaughter prompted in part by special promotions run by large retail outlets.

U. S. Garrigus said in commenting about "adjusting seasonal lamb supply" that we can either change our domestic pattern of production, or import or export lamb to even up our supply.

A good future can be realized for the sheep industry only by planning for the future, by moving off the defensive and to the attack with a strongly supported and well coordinated research program, concluded Dr. Garrigus.

"The sheep industry needs to develop a new frontier . . . a new approach to establish a better market for its product," stated lamb feeder James Wagner.

Continuing, he said the question is not "Will lamb imports improve the domestic market?" but "Can lamb imports improve the domestic market?"

Mr. Muirhead said Australian producers feel there is a place and need for a profitable sheep industry in this country. In a straightforward sincere manner Mr. Muirhead said "Imports were never developed to help another country." However, they are necessary for each country to survive. Australia exports into the U. S. according to the latest figures a total of \$169 million worth of trade, while the U. S. exports into Australia a total of \$330 million worth of trade.

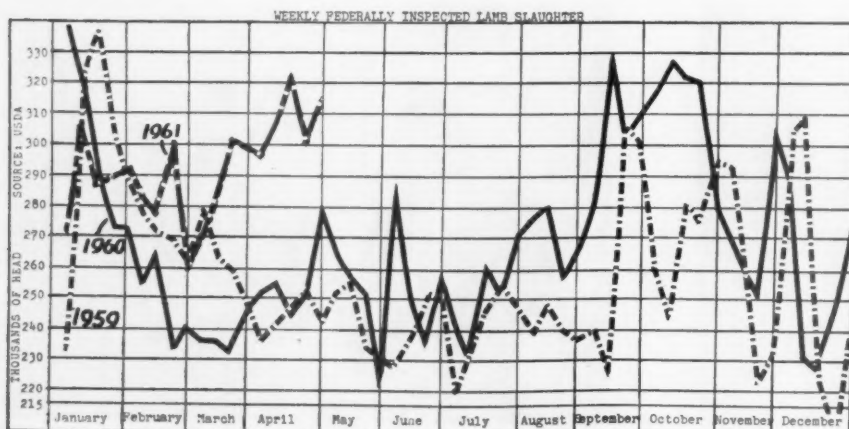
## Recommendations Include

Recommendations from the "Lamb Supply and Merchandising" workshop include 1. In view of the great variation in weekly lamb slaughter producers are denied stability in the market. It is, therefore, recommended to the conference that processors and packers should be permitted to operate under the same rules as the distributors or retailers. Specific reference is made to set aside, by legislative action, the Consent Decree which restricts the larger slaughterers of lamb from entering into any retailing of their products.

2. It is recommended that packers cooperate with the American Sheep Producers Council in supplying lamb to deficit lamb consuming areas and in giving full merchandising support to work of the council in creating and broadening the demand for lamb in these areas.

3. It is recommended that an industry-wide committee be set up to discuss lamb imports and their mutual problems with representatives of importing nations to attempt to determine the amount of lamb that would be imported, to specific market areas which this lamb would reach and a full and complete labeling of imports.

4. It is further suggested that an attempt be made to correlate all information on production and carcass evaluation which would lead to the development of a lamb carcass which



The above chart illustrates the fluctuations in slaughter that have been evident in the marketing of lambs up to the present time. This erratic pattern of lamb slaughter is one of the basic problems of the sheep industry and is one of the major causes of instability in lamb prices.

Of total lamb and sheep slaughter, Federally Inspected slaughter is approximately 88% and Commercial slaughter 12%.

would lead to greater acceptance at the consumer level.

5. It is recommended that the conference recognize the need for an educational program directed toward the producer in an attempt to avoid marketing heavyweight lambs, which are difficult to merchandise and have a price depressing effect on lighter weight lambs.

6. It is strongly recommended that a thorough study be made of lamb marketing and distribution in order to avoid periods of over supply.

#### Workshop No. 3

The "Incentive to Quality" workshop chairmanned by Clair E. Terrill, chief, Sheep and Fur Animal Research Branch, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland, made several very pertinent recommendations. Of most importance would be that the USDA and state experiment stations together develop a "dual" grading system which would reflect yield as well as grade.

They also recommended that the National Wool Growers Association together with other industry sponsors take immediate action to establish a "research foundation" to speed up research on lambs that will produce a meatier carcass, larger leg and larger loin eye and meet with greater public acceptance.

On the topic "What the Trade Demands" Arthur Sullivan, general manager, lamb division, Armour & Company, stated that heavy lambs could be merchandised if not in too great a supply, which they have been in the past. Different methods of cutting which are being used could aid in moving heavy lamb carcasses. However, he indicated that most carcasses are too heavy because they are too fat and thus are wasteful.

His remarks concerning incentive to the producer indicated that "price is what the market will afford. Anything not at the top in regard to quality settles for a reduced price."

Fat thickness measured at the twelfth rib according to USDA tests is the most reliable individual measurement for estimating the yield of the five major monetary cuts (legs, sirloin, loin, rib and shoulders which comprise 88 to 90 per cent of the monetary value) in the prime, choice and good grades whereas conformation was the major factor most closely related to the yield of the five major retail cuts in the utility and cull grades, commented Ned Tyler, Standardization Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In general discussion on the topic "Incentive to Quality" Harold Josendal, past president of the National Wool Growers Association, brought out that

recent American Sheep Producers Council cutout tests revealed that actual cutout values for lamb shows a 21 per cent cutting loss for spring lambs and a 24 per cent loss for fed lambs—a much higher loss than has normally been assumed.

Further discussion from this group brought out that differential prices for carcass cutout values would provide incentive for producers. However, it is always in the producer's interest to improve quality even though he does not always get paid for it.

Additional recommendations from this workshop to the general conference were: (a) that research be expanded on factors important in speeding up improvement in lamb quality, artificial insemination, freezing semen, synchronization of estrus, early weaning, more lamb crops per year and performance and progeny testing, (b) it is recommended that the National Wool Growers Association with other sponsors take immediate action to establish a research foundation to speed up lamb and wool research and to initiate new research where necessary at interested research institutions, (c) this workshop recommends that consideration be given

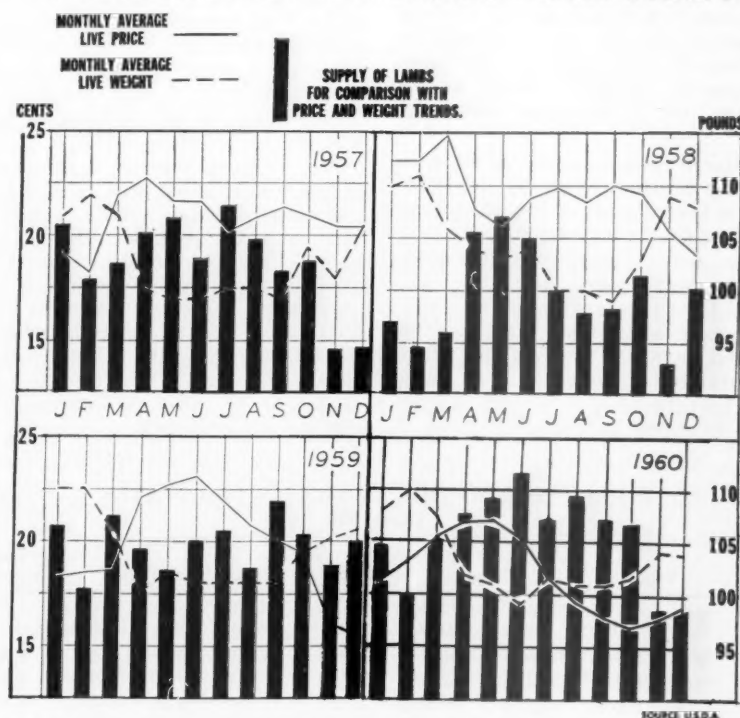
to separation of lambs and sheep and of lamb meat and mutton in USDA reports, (d) this workshop recommends investigation of factors affecting condemnation of mutton carcasses, means of detecting these in live sheep, and means of reducing such condemnation, (e) this workshop recommends investigation of factors affecting the acceptability of mutton, particularly yearlings and the economic feasibility of producing grade mutton, (f) this workshop recommends that the next annual conference be called to concentrate on "incentive to improve lamb and mutton desirability."

#### Workshop No. 4

"How Can Domestic Wools Meet Competition" drew considerable discussion in workshop No. 4, chairmanned by T. A. Kincaid, Ozona, Texas.

This workshop was broken down into three special discussion areas. Dr. Gerald Laxer, professor of science and technology, Wool Bureau, New York City, discussed "synthetics"; Gordon Graham, public relations director, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, New York City, centered his remarks around "Imports" and Dr. Har-

### COMPARISON OF LIVE PRICE, AVERAGE LIVE WEIGHT AND SUPPLY OF LAMBS—CALIFORNIA



Weight is an important factor in determining the price of lamb. Generally speaking, as weight of lambs go up prices tend to drop, with the break-point between 100 and 105 pounds. Supply also plays an important part in the picture as evidenced in February 1958 when lamb weights were up but supply was down, with the result that prices were up. Then, as supply increased substantially in April and May, and even though average weights declined, the price also skidded. Marketing lambs at the peak of bloom tends to provide an added incentive to buyers to pay a higher price for lambs. The transition months from fed lambs to milk fed in March and from milk fat to fed lambs in September invariably provide a shift in the price trend.

old Lundgren, wool research head, Western Regional Utilization Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Albany, California, expounded on "The New Look in Wool Products."

Dr. Laxer pointed out that there is little information concerning the optimum ratio of synthetics to wool in blends. Du pont has arbitrarily set a ratio of 55 per cent Dacron and 45 per cent wool (Dacron is one of their manufactured products) but there is no evidence to say that this ratio provides maximum performance of such characteristics as comfort, wrinkle resistance and washability. This information is vitally needed.

The wool industry's future is greatly dependent upon the development of new processes which impart new performance characteristics to wool. Only in this manner can wool compete effectively with synthetics, concluded Dr. Laxer.

In 1960 wool textiles and products imported amounted to 45 per cent of the U. S. output of shorn wool, the greatest increase in woven cloth coming from Japan and Italy, commented Gordon Graham in his discussion on imports. He concluded by saying that to insure a healthy domestic sheep industry the U. S. must control imports of wool textiles and raw wool.

Dr. Lundgren outlined that blankets, socks and sweaters have lost to synthetics. However, wool can regain much of this loss and expand into new areas by perfecting and imparting into use such properties as durable crease, shrink resistance, moth resistance and easy-care.

Additional research and implemented use of the results are vitally needed if wool is to keep astride of new synthetics being developed every day.

As a definite start in the right direction the Albany laboratory has developed a treatment known as interfacial polymerization (IST). This treatment involves treating the fabric with a thin coating of resin. This method has been found to 1. prevent shrinkage, 2. increase tailoring qualities, 3.

increase abrasion resistance, 4. reduce pilling, 5. increase the stability of dyes, 6. retain moisture uptake, 7. retain draping ability.

There are three avenues open for domestic wool to meet competition, concluded workshop No. 4. They are: 1. a research project to determine the minimum amount of synthetics required in blends of wool to give optimum performance. Investigation of blends and wool and all new synthetic fibers coming onto the market. 2. the development of new processes to give wool even more desirable qualities. At the same time to increase technical liaison between laboratory and the manufacturer so that new processes can be conducted on a large industrial scale. 3. the organization of growers in order to have more direct influence on wool preparation and marketing.

#### A Necessary Industry

Secretary Ralph in concluding his remarks said, "The Department of Agriculture thinks yours is a necessary industry—we want to see you survive."

Continuing he said, "Until you have taken the bold step, until you have made available to yourselves the economic tools that other industries, trades and professions in America enjoy, until you have gone through the labor, the pain and hard work of designing, initiating and putting into action the same type of sensible, workable, private enterprise economy in your industry that other industries have, a fair share of the bounty that you are helping to create will not be yours to enjoy."

Any workable solution to the problem at hand must start with the producers—a united front is vitally essential to accomplish the goals set forth—it is not up to "they" or somebody else to get the ball a-rolling but each and every sheepman. The entire nation is "DARING" sheepmen to revitalize their industry—not by just strong talk but through "Action." Where we are going is up to us—only we command the destiny of our future.

## J. L. VanHorn On Fulbright Grant

J. L. Van Horn, professor of animal husbandry at Montana State College, is now in Australia on a Fulbright grant for eight months' study at the University of New South Wales.

Mr. Van Horn is in charge of sheep research for the Montana Experiment Station and during his stay in Australia will conduct research on reproductive problems of sheep. While this work will be for the Australian government the results will also be available for use at the Montana station where work along the same line is being conducted.

Accompanying him in Australia are his wife and daughter Mary. Another daughter, Linda, is married and lives in Bozeman. Mr. Van Horn grew up on a cattle and sheep ranch in northwestern South Dakota. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Van Horn, both deceased, were sheep ranchers. His sister, Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota, is a former president of the National Wool Growers Association Auxiliary. Another sister, Mrs. Cather Clanton, and a brother, Ward Van Horn, both reside in Buffalo, South Dakota. They are all engaged in sheep raising.

## Freeman Cites Humane Slaughter Progress

SECRETARY of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman reports that most of the food animals being handled today in federally inspected meat packing plants are slaughtered humanely.

Reporting (through Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Frank J. Welch) to the Humane Slaughter Advisory Committee in Washington July 24, Secretary Freeman said that latest figures compiled for a single month's operation show that 8.5 million animals receiving Federal Meat Inspection were slaughtered in plants using humane methods.

The humane slaughter law became fully effective for the meat packing industry August 31, 1960. It provided that meat and meat products sold to federal agencies must come from animals slaughtered by methods spelled out in humane slaughter regulations.

Federally inspected slaughtering plants using humane methods now number 484. About 18 months ago a member of the advisory committee estimated that only 124 plants were equipped to slaughter livestock humanely.

FIBER CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES  
1954-1959

	Wool		Cotton		Rayon & Acetate		Other		Total Consumption
	mil. lbs.	% of total	mil. lbs.	% of total	mil. lbs.	% of total	mil. lbs.	% of total	
1954	566	9.5%	4,000	66.9%	1,090	18.2%	321	5.4%	5,977
1955	606	9.4%	4,236	65.6%	1,202	18.6%	417	6.5%	6,461
1956	624	9.6%	4,243	65.6%	1,127	17.4%	476	7.4%	6,470
1957	588	9.2%	4,133	64.5%	1,114	17.4%	555	8.7%	6,390
1958	543	8.7%	4,047	65.0%	1,022	16.4%	611	9.8%	6,223
1959	644	9.3%	4,407	63.4%	1,134	16.3%	770	11.1%	6,955

These figures show that wool has held up well in total end use of all fibers. Cotton and Rayon have dropped, while synthetic or man-made fiber consumption has more than doubled in this period.



# T. A. Kincaid Reports On Wool Fabric Finishing Research

**T**HE Wool Processing Research Laboratory is a part of the Wool and Mohair Laboratory, located at the Western Regional Research and Development Division of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA, at Albany, California. This particular wool lab, established through the efforts of the National Wool Growers Association and known in wool producers' language as the "Pilot Plant," was constructed and equipped in 1958 and 1959. It was dedicated on November 2, 1959, and has been in operation only a little more than one year.

The basic purpose of the laboratory is to help wool meet the competition of synthetic fibers whose special properties make possible garments which are shrink-resistant, quick-drying, and need a minimum of care. The problem is to impart to the wool fibers new properties to meet this competition without impairing the natural properties of wool. Wool has an unequaled combination of texture, drape, freedom from wrinkling, resistance to burning and ability to absorb moisture.

Woolen manufacturers and processors are reluctant to accept new and revolutionary procedures quickly. An outlay of money and promotion effort are necessary to obtain public acceptance of new products. The American Sheep Producers Council is ready and willing to assist commercial manufacturers and mills in a joint promotion and publicity endeavor on processes proven in the scientific laboratories.

The Wool Processing Laboratory has the latest of commercial equipment by means of which all steps involved in converting raw wool into finished worsted fabric can be studied. For research on finishing wool fabrics, the laboratory is equipped to handle experimental cloth up to full commercial width.

Finishing processes were the topic of discussion at a conference held Feb-

ruary 9 and 10, 1961, at the laboratory. Technical representatives from 19 fabric processors were present. A total of 73 people attended, among whom were the U. S. Army Quartermaster fiber research specialist and industry and university research technicians.

Most of the discussion centered on the technical aspects of imparting new properties to wool fabrics by chemical treatment. The papers presented were necessarily highly scientific and were primarily for the benefit of the scientists engaged in textile industry work. Much of the language and all of the complex chemical formulas and equations went by the livestock industry representatives without complete comprehension, but the main theme was easily understood. We must get wool into competition with man-made fibers on their own ground. This objective is being made possible through research. It might be noted that the manufacturers of synthetics attempt to give their products properties possessed only by wool.

## Two Shrink-Proofing Processes

Fabrics of 100 per cent wool are being treated by two chemical methods at the Albany Laboratory, both of which render the cloth as shrink-resistant as any other kind of fiber. These processes are now ready for release to manufacturers and will soon be available to the public. Methods of imparting permanent creases and pleats in woolen garments have been in use for some time and clothes so treated are available in stores.

Shrink-proof and soil-resisting wool fabrics will make materials available for children's wear, slacks, sweaters, shirts and blankets that can be washed in the family washer and dried in the home dryer. If the garments have been additionally treated to provide permanent creases and pleats, they become "drip-dry" or more adequately described as minimum care garments. Much of the field of the above mentioned types of clothing has been lost to wool. With these new properties for wool, we have a very potent promotion device. The American Sheep Producers' Council is able and willing to lend financial and technical assistance to any mill or manufacturer of all wool products on a co-operative basis, who is ready to accept scientifically proven methods in this field.

A most interesting and to some de-

gree, alarming, aspect of the conference was reached when Dr. S. J. Kennedy, chief, Textiles Clothing and Footwear Division, Quartermaster Research and Engineering Command, Natick, Massachusetts, gave a paper on "Military Preferences in Finished Wool Fabrics."

## Military Trend Away from All-Wool

The trend in military use is away from "all wool" fabrics, particularly in combat clothing and equipment. The all-wool overcoat has been discarded. This garment used over eight pounds of wool per man. Woolen blankets are no longer used as combat equipment, a synthetic waterproof sleeping bag being substituted. The woolen blanket is retained as garrison equipment, however. Shirting material and lightweight jackets are made of blends of wool and synthetics. A new field of usage for wool in the military is a blend of wool and cotton for winter underwear. Dr. Kennedy reported that this fabric was unequalled. Total use of wool per man in the military service is reduced by about 20 per cent, resulting primarily from the adoption of new combat clothing.

During conversations with representatives of various research and manufacturing concerns, the subject of blends was constantly brought up. Advertisements of suit manufacturers indicate that a blend of 55 per cent synthetic and 45 per cent wool is standard. Regardless of the wool producers' feelings, it is not being realistic to presume that the days of only 100 per cent wool will return. A wide field for the use of all-wool fabrics still exists. There is also no doubt that the blends are here to stay. Any wool promotion campaign which deprecates or ignores completely blended fabrics is probably doomed for the reason that major wool processors are already heavily engaged in the production of synthetic blends. The only research being done on the wool-synthetic blends is carried on by big chemical companies that manufacture the synthetics. Therefore, it should not be too surprising that all publicity on such blends claim a superiority for a major portion of synthetic fibers in these fabrics.

A deeper look into some unpublished research results of one man-made fiber manufacturer definitely shows that clothing containing 60 to 80 per cent wool rather than 45 per cent wool is far superior, but having chemical fiber and not wool to sell, they alter the facts to suit their product. Content of 80 per cent or more of wool when blended fabrics are purchased is specified by the military. Desirability of high wool percentage has been proved in research

(Continued on page 36)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** T. A. Kincaid, Ozona, Texas, a member of the USDA Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee, represented that group and the National Wool Growers Association at the Technical Conference on Wool Fabric Finishing Research, held in Albany, California, February 9 and 10. A brief report of the conference was carried in the March, 1961, issue of the National Wool Grower. We are now pleased to bring our readers this article furnished by Mr. Kincaid from notes made during his trip to and tour of the laboratories.

# Suffolk Stud Tops 1961

## National Ram Sale

A thick bodied Suffolk stud ram, entered by the University of Wyoming at Laramie, topped the 1961 National Ram Sale in Ogden, Utah, August 16 and 17. The animal was purchased by Charlie E. Clark and Son, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, for \$775. This is the son of the high selling Suffolk stud at last year's sale.

Top selling whitefaced ram was a large Rambouillet stud bred by the Neilson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah. The L. U. Sheep Company of Wyoming paid \$550 for the ram.

With Howard Brown, Woodland, California, on the auction block, a total of 631 rams were sold at an average price of \$88.51, compared to \$96.79 paid for 1,014 head in 1960.

Hampshires chalked up the highest breed average with 78 head bringing \$117.76 compared to \$112.20 paid for 84 head at last year's sale. Ten studs averaged \$244.50, while 34 registered rams brought \$112.21 and 34 range rams sold at an \$86.03 average price.

Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah, took all the honors in the Hampshire breed. Top stud was sold to Thousand Peaks Livestock Company, Utah, at \$485 and Nick Chournos, Utah, purchased the high-selling registered and range pens of five for \$270 and \$170 per head, respectively.

### 200 Suffolks Sell

In the Suffolk classification 200 rams were sold for an average price of \$102.45. In 1960 an average of \$122.93 was paid for 283 head. A total of 24 Suffolk studs averaged \$261.04, while 63 registered rams brought \$93.57. In the range ram division 99 yearlings averaged \$78.33 and 14 lambs, \$41.07.

Sharing top honors with the University of Wyoming in the Suffolk classification were Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah, and B. B. Burroughs, Home-dale, Idaho. Olsen Brothers sold the top registered pen to J. Eugene Bagley, Wyoming, for \$270 per head, and Lem

Wilson, Idaho, purchased the top pen of 10 range yearlings at \$115 from B. B. Burroughs.

A total of 78 Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds averaged \$83.72 compared with 1960 when 93 head brought an average price of \$87.31.

Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah, entered the top selling Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred pen of five which sold to Etcheverry Brothers, Utah, for \$150 per head.

In the whitefaced breeds, 137 Columbias averaged \$87.01 compared with \$101.80 paid for 183 head in 1960. There were a total of 13 studs sold at an average price of \$181.92, 34 registered rams at \$57.50 and 90 range rams at \$84.44.

R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, was high seller in all Columbia breed classifications. He sold the top stud to Lee R. Barton, Utah, for \$350 and the top registered and range pens to Nick Chournos, Utah. Mr. Chournos paid \$140 and \$190 per head respectively for these pens of five.

In the Rambouillet division a total of 80 rams brought an average price of \$65.16 compared with \$73.94 paid for 264 head at last year's sale. Fifteen studs averaged \$161.33, 15 registered rams at \$70 and 50 range rams at \$34.85.

### Swept Rambouillet Honors

Neilson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, swept Rambouillet honors when they sold the top stud and registered pen to L. U. Sheep Company, Wyoming. As stated previously the stud brought \$550 and the pen of five \$100 per head. Their high selling range pen was purchased by Bud Wilson, Idaho, at \$70 per head.

In the Panamas 10 registered rams sold at an average price of \$45 and 19 range rams at \$36.71 for an overall breed average of \$39.57 for 29 head. This compares with \$49.04 paid for 52 head in 1960.

Nine Rambouillet-Lincoln crossbreds averaged \$62.78 compared with \$107.50 for 10 head in 1960, while five Rambouillet-Targhees brought \$40 compared to \$120 paid for four head last year. A total of 15 Rambouillet-Columbias averaged \$40 as compared with \$106.50 for 25 head in 1960.

A. R. Linford entered the top registered pen of Panamas which sold to Gaston Carricaburu, Idaho, at \$60 per head. John R. Winder, Colorado, paid \$52.50 for the high selling pen of five range Panamas consigned by the University of Idaho, Moscow.

Top selling whitefaced crossbred pen — Rambouillet-Columbia — was entered by Lee R. Barton, Manti, Utah, and sold to Etcheverry Brothers, Utah, at \$70 per head.



Adin Nielson, Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, is shown above with the top selling Rambouillet stud which was purchased by the L. U. Sheep Company, Wyoming for \$550. Harry Gilbreath, livestock foreman, and Dan Healey, president and manager, are in the background.

## NATIONAL RAM SALE

AVERAGE SALE PRICES, 1959, 1960, 1961

	1959		1960		1961	
	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head
<b>COLUMBIAS:</b>						
Single Studs.....	14	\$456.07	13	\$292.69	13	<b>\$181.92</b>
Reg. Pens of 5.....	40	147.50	40	91.25	34	57.50
Range Rams.....	129	109.61	130	85.96	90	84.44
Total Columbias						
Sold & Averages.....	183	144.40	183	101.80	137	87.01
<b>RAMBOUILLETS:</b>						
Single Studs.....	20	353.00	18	233.89	15	161.33
Reg. Pens of 5.....	39	198.72	39	82.05	15	70.00
Range Rams.....	225	82.94	207	58.50	50	34.85
Total Rambouillets						
Sold & Averages.....	284	117.86	264	73.94	80	65.16
<b>HAMPSHIRE:</b>						
Single Studs.....	11	280.00	9	347.22	10	244.50
Reg. Pens of 5.....	43	171.63	30	123.33	34	112.21
Range Rams.....	28	129.29	45	57.78	34	86.03
Total Hampshires						
Sold & Averages.....	82	171.71	84	112.20	78	117.76
<b>SUFFOLKS:</b>						
Single Studs.....	30	574.50	26	439.23	24	261.04
Reg. Pens of 5.....	108	158.66	95	103.79	63	93.57
Range Rams						
Yearlings .....	224	122.61	153	85.95	99	78.33
Lambs .....	10	75.00	9	40.00	14	41.07
Total Suffolks						
Sold & Averages.....	372	168.24	283	122.93	200	102.45
<b>PANAMAS:</b>						
Single Studs.....	2	127.50	2	100.00	----	-----
Reg. Pens of 5.....	14	79.29	10	60.00	10	45.00
Range Rams.....	40	75.63	40	43.75	19	36.71
Total Panamas						
Sold & Averages.....	56	78.39	52	49.04	29	39.57
<b>CROSSBREDS</b>						
Rambouillet-Targhee..	10	122.50	4	120.00	5	40.00
Rambouillet-Lincoln ..	15	108.33	10	107.50	9	62.78
Rambouillet-Columbia	20	100.00	25	106.50	15	40.00
Suffolk-Hampshire ....	81	135.43	93	87.31	78	83.72
Total Rams.....1959		1114	Average.....			\$141.70
Total Rams.....1960		1014	Average.....			96.79
Total Rams.....1961		631	Average.....			88.51

## Columbia Fleece Tops National Wool Show

**L.** A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas, entered the champion fleece in the 1961 National Wool Show held in Ogden, Utah, August 16 and 17. This was a Columbia ewe fleece for which he also received a trophy presented by the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association. Reserve champion honors went to Mailard Ranch Company at Yorkville, California. The champion fleece award is a traveling trophy presented by the National Wool Growers Association, while the reserve champion award is a traveling plaque presented by the Western Wool Handlers Association.

John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, received a trophy presented by the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association for the best Rambouillet fleece. Champion Panama fleece was entered by Fred Laidlaw, Carey, Idaho, for which he was awarded permanent and traveling trophies by the American Panama Registry Association. Pete Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota, entered the champion Targhee fleece and was awarded a trophy by the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association.

A total of 60 fleeces was entered in the Ninth Annual Wool Show, which was managed by Russell Keetch, sheep and wool specialist at the Utah State University in Logan. Judges were John Fallon, wool buyer for the Top Company, Scott Smith, representing Prouvost, Lefebvre and Company and Paul Finnegan of Nichols Top Company.

Both cash and ribbon awards were presented to winning entries in the show. In each of the purebred classifications first place received \$5 and second place \$2.50; third and fourth places received ribbon awards.

In the range and farm market classes first and second places received \$5 and \$3 respectively with ribbons awarded for third and fourth places.

Winners in the various classifications of the 1961 National Wool Show were as follows:

### RAMBOUILLET RAM CLASS

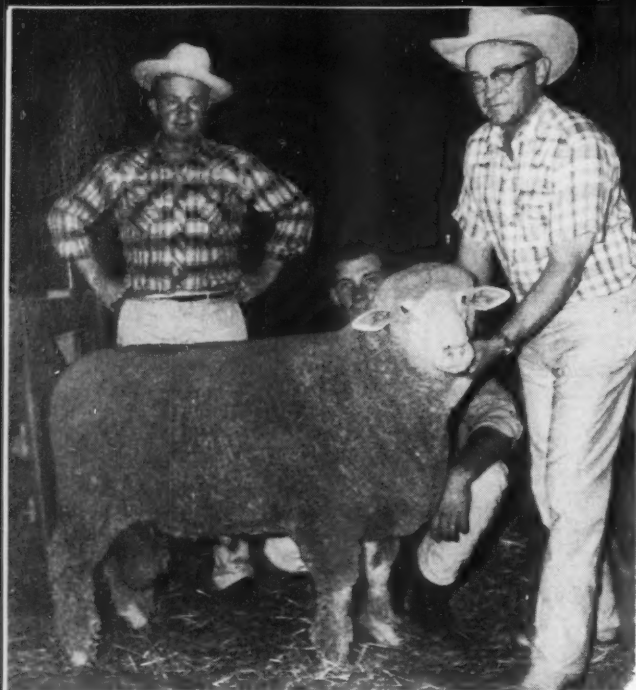
1. John K. Madsen, Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah
2. John K. Madsen, Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah

### RAMBOUILLET EWE CLASS

1. John K. Madsen, Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah
2. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

(Continued on page 47)





# SALE DETAIL

## - - 46th Annual National Ram Sale

R. J. Shown (right), Monte Vista, Colorado, took top honors in all Columbia classifications again this year. High selling stud was purchased by Lee Barton (left), Utah, at \$350.

### COLUMBIAS

Price  
Per Head

#### Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 2, 1 Stud Yearling to Rulon Wood, Utah .....	\$ 210.00
Lot 11, 1 Stud Yearling to A. Foster Rhoades, Utah .....	110.00
Lot 25, 10 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho .....	75.00
Lot 35, 5 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Utah .....	105.00
Lot 41, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho .....	80.00

#### Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 9, 1 Stud Yearling to Terry Snyder, Colorado .....	110.00
Lot 17, 5 Registered Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Wyoming .....	45.00

#### E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon

Lot 7, 1 Stud Yearling to Terry Snyder, Colorado .....	110.00
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#### Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 8, 1 Stud Yearling to J. D. Wilkerson, Idaho .....	70.00
Lot 13, 1 Stud Yearling to Howard T. Stoddard, Utah .....	80.00
Lot 33, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho .....	40.00

#### Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 6, 1 Stud Yearling to Fackrell Brothers, Wyoming ..	110.00
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#### Vernon D. Howey, Center, Colorado

Lot 21, 5 Registered Yearlings to Gale Jorgensen, Utah ..	35.00
Lot 28, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho ..	80.00

#### A. C. Kaiser, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 4, 1 Stud Yearling to Utah State University .....	175.00
Lot 18, 5 Registered Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Colorado ..	45.00
Lot 26, 5 Range Yearlings to Garnet Kidd, Idaho .....	40.00

#### Byron Killian, Salem, Utah

Lot 31, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho ..	75.00
Lot 37, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho ..	90.00

#### A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah

Lot 29, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah .....	35.00
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#### R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 1, 1 Stud Yearling to Melvin Platts, Wyoming .....	275.00
Lot 10, 1 Stud Yearling to Lee R. Barton, Utah .....	350.00
Lot 14, 5 Registered Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Utah....	140.00
Lot 22, 5 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Utah.....	140.00
Lot 32, 5 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Utah.....	190.00
Lot 38, 5 Range Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Utah .....	120.00
Lot 43, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho ..	120.00

#### Pete & Garth Thomas, Malad, Idaho

Lot 3, 1 Stud Yearling to Chas. D. Simpson, Oregon....	325.00
Lot 12, 1 Stud Yearling to Leland L. Goodrich, Utah.....	190.00
Lot 15, 5 Registered Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah .....	50.00

Lot 24, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho ..	50.00
Lot 34, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruneau Sheep Co., Idaho ..	80.00
Lot 40, 5 Range Yearlings to Gaston Carricaburu, Idaho ..	70.00
Lot 44, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah.....	55.00

#### Utah State University, Logan, Utah

Lot 5, 1 Stud Yearling to Thorley Brothers, Utah.....	250.00
Lot 19, 4 Registered Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Wyoming .....	45.00

#### Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

Lot 20, 5 Registered Yearlings to Terry Snyder, Colorado ..	40.00
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### PANAMAS

#### Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho

Lot 46, 5 Registered Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Nevada ..	30.00
Lot 49, 10 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Nevada ..	30.00
Lot 52, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Nevada....	25.00

#### A. R. Linford, Raymond, Idaho

Lot 47, 5 Registered Yearlings to Gaston Carricaburu, Idaho .....	60.00
Lot 51, 4 Range Yearlings to John R. Winder, Colorado....	40.00

#### Harry Meuleman & Sons, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 50, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Colorado....	30.00
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#### University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 48, 5 Range Yearlings to John R. Winder, Colorado ..	52.50
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### RAMBOUILLET-TARGHEE CROSSBREDS

#### College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 54, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah.....	40.00
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### RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSBREDS

#### Covey & Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming

Lot 55, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Colorado....	65.00
Lot 56, 4 Range Yearlings to Robison and Sorensen, Nevada .....	60.00

### RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBREDS

#### Lee R. Barton, Manti, Utah

Lot 58, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Brothers, Utah ..	70.00
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#### Beal Farms, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 59, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah....	25.00
Lot 63, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah....	25.00

## RAMBOUILLETS

### Beal Farms, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 107, 1 Stud Yearling to Mark Wright, Utah.....	40.00
Lot 114, 1 Stud Yearling to Bud Wilson, Idaho.....	35.00
Lot 143, 5 Range Yearlings to Vern Eames, Idaho.....	15.00

### George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 108, 1 Stud Yearling to Phares L. Nielson, Utah.....	90.00
Lot 115, 1 Stud Yearling to Erk Bros., South Dakota.....	200.00
Lot 119, 1 Stud Yearling to L. U. Sheep Co., Wyoming	90.00
Lot 129, 5 Range Yearlings to John Marakis, Utah.....	50.00
Lot 139, 3 Range Yearlings to John Marakis, Utah.....	50.00
Lot 149, 10 Range Yearlings to Forrest Pritchett, Utah	27.50
Lot 154, 2 Range Yearlings to John Marakis, Utah....	40.00

### F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 135, 5 Range Yearlings to F. H. Davidson & Sons, Wyoming .....	15.00
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### College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 104, 1 Stud Yearling to Kristine Johnson, Utah.....	50.00
Lot 125, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lowell S. Hildreth, Montana .....	50.00

### Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 113, 1 Stud Yearling to University of Idaho, Idaho....	300.00
Lot 118, 1 Stud Yearling to George L. Beal & Sons, Utah	200.00

### Harold M. Jensen & Son, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 109, 1 Stud Yearling to Bud Wilson, Idaho.....	55.00
Lot 142, 5 Range Yearlings to Kristine Johnson, Utah	17.50

### John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Lot 103, 1 Stud Yearling to Lyle Quick, Montana.....	65.00
Lot 112, 1 Stud Yearling to L. U. Sheep Co., Wyoming	120.00

### Nielsen Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah

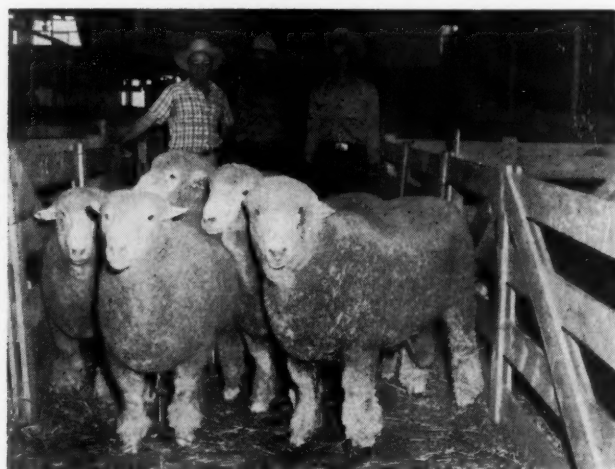
Lot 101, 1 Stud Yearling to L. U. Sheep Co., Wyoming	130.00
Lot 110, 1 Stud Yearling to L. U. Sheep Co., Wyoming	550.00
Lot 116, 1 Stud Yearling to L. U. Sheep Co., Wyoming	200.00
Lot 121, 5 Registered Yearlings to L. U. Sheep Co., Wyoming .....	100.00
Lot 130, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Idaho.....	70.00
Lot 140, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Idaho.....	35.00
Lot 150, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Idaho.....	40.00

### Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 102, 1 Stud Yearling to Raleigh Williams, Utah.....	150.00
Lot 117, 1 Stud Yearling to L. U. Sheep Co., Wyoming....	180.00

### Raleigh Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah

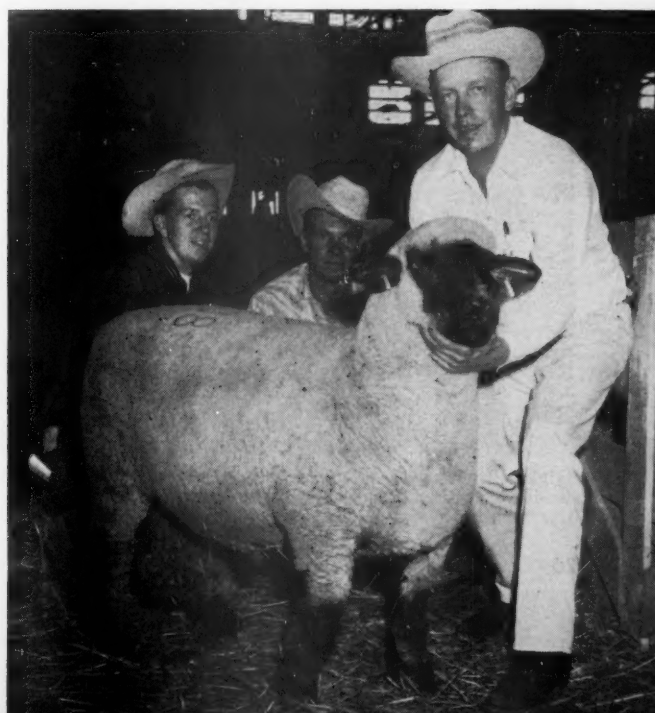
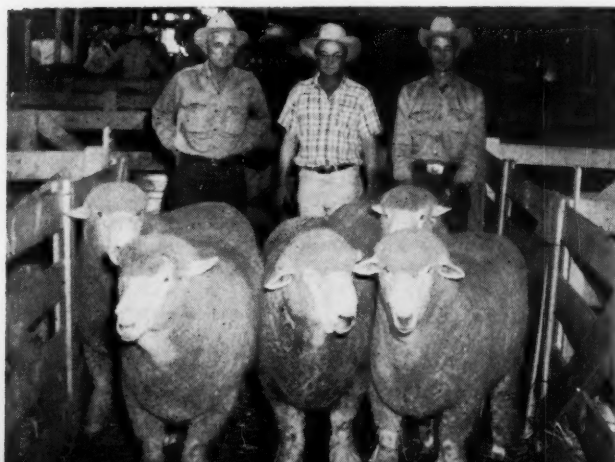
Lot 134, 5 Range Yearlings to Mark Wright, Utah.....	20.00
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Nick Chournos (center) and son, Sam (right), Utah, purchased the top Columbia registered pen from R. J. Shown (left), for \$140 per head.

This high selling Hampshire stud was purchased for \$485 by Thousand Peaks Livestock Company, Utah. It was consigned by Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah. Shown above are, from left to right, Dave Howells and Dee Maxfield, buyers, and Snell Olsen.

From left to right, Nick Chournos, R. J. Shown and Sam Chournos pose with high selling Columbia range pen. Mr. Chournos bought the pen for \$190 per head.





L. U. Sheep Company, Wyoming, also bought the high Rambouillet registered pen from Nielson Sheep Company at \$100 per head. Shown above, from left to right, are Richard Nielson, Harry Gilbreath and Dan Healey.



Bud Wilson (right), Idaho, paid \$70 per head for this high selling Rambouillet range pen consigned by Adin Nielson (left).



High selling registered pen of Panamas was consigned by A. R. Linford (right), Raymond, Idaho, and purchased by Gaston Carriaburu (left), Idaho, for \$60 per head.

## HAMPSHIRE

### T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 222, 4 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Sons, Utah 90.00

### College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 203, 1 Stud Yearling to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Idaho 75.00

Lot 209, 1 Stud Yearling to Hans C. Anderson, Montana 260.00

Lot 214, 4 Registered Yearlings to Allan Jenkins, Utah 85.00

### Jack Eastman, Provo, Utah

Lot 223, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California 80.00

### Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 205, 1 Stud Yearling to David K. Bennion, Utah.... 100.00

Lot 215, 5 Registered Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California 75.00

### Walter P. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon

Lot 204, 1 Stud Yearling to T. B. Burton, Idaho..... 85.00

### Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho

Lot 201, 1 Stud Yearling to Thousand Peaks Livestock Co., Utah 130.00

Lot 207, 1 Stud Yearling to J. W. Jamison, California.... 450.00

Lot 210, 1 Stud Yearling to Utah State University..... 450.00

Lot 211, 5 Registered Yearlings to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Idaho 140.00

Lot 219, 3 Range Yearlings to Francis Frazier, Utah.... 95.00

Lot 227, 4 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Utah 60.00

### Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 202, 1 Stud Yearling to S. H. Piraine, California.... 300.00

Lot 208, 1 Stud Yearling to Thousand Peaks Livestock Co., Utah 485.00

Lot 212, 5 Registered Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Utah 270.00

Lot 220, 5 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Utah..... 170.00

### Melvin Preston, LeGrand, California

Lot 225, 3 Range Ram Lambs to Larry Memmott, Utah 55.00

### Daniel Roberts, Preston, Idaho

Lot 226, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California 75.00

### C. R. Sanderson & Son, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 224, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California 50.00

### University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 216, 5 Registered Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California 50.00

### Utah State University, Logan, Utah

Lot 206, 1 Stud Yearling to Melvin Preston, California 110.00

Lot 218, 5 Registered Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Utah 85.00

### Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

Lot 213, 5 Registered Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California 75.00

## SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

### T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 232, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California 65.00

Lot 244, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California 75.00

### Covey & Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming

Lot 230, 5 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Utah 95.00

Lot 239, 5 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Utah 105.00

Lot 243, 4 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Wyoming 90.00

### M. F. Custer & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho

Lot 235, 5 Range Ram Lambs to John C. Keithley, Idaho 40.00

### Jack D. Larsen, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 236, 5 Range Yearlings to V. P. Jacobson, Utah.... 85.00

### Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 228, 5 Range Yearlings to V. P. Jacobson, Utah..... 70.00

Lot 237, 5 Range Yearlings to Andrew Katseanes, Idaho 130.00

Lot 242, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Wyoming 75.00



**Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah**

Lot 229, 5 Range Yearlings to Etchevery Bros., Utah	150.00
Lot 238, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah.....	120.00

**A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah**

Lot 233, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah....	60.00
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**C. R. Sanderson & Son, Monte Vista, Colorado**

Lot 231, 5 Range Yearlings to W. D. Beers & Son, Utah	70.00
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**L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho**

Lot 234, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Blackford, Jr., California .....	60.00
Lot 241, 4 Range Ram Lambs to R. M. Bronson, Idaho....	42.50

**SUFFOLKS****Earl Armacost, Cambridge, Idaho**

Lot 304, 1 Stud Yearling to Lem Wilson, Idaho.....	375.00
Lot 369, 5 Range Yearlings to Bruce Petersen, Utah....	60.00

**M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho**

Lot 310, 1 Stud Yearling to Earl Armacost, Idaho.....	135.00
Lot 322, 1 Stud Yearling to Paul McKee, Missouri.....	185.00
Lot 332, 5 Registered Yearlings to W. O. Collard, Utah	90.00

**Roy C. Blakley, Cambridge, Idaho**

Lot 305, 1 Stud Yearling to John C. Keithley, Idaho.....	275.00
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**B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho**

Lot 345, 5 Range Yearlings to Lem Wilson, Idaho.....	115.00
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**T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho**

Lot 321, 1 Stud Yearling to Marie J. Paul, Idaho.....	100.00
Lot 372, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah....	70.00
Lot 374, 5 Range Yearlings to John Armstrong & Sons, Utah .....	70.00

**Angel Caras & Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah**

Lot 316, 1 Stud Yearling to Roy Mouritsen, Montana....	200.00
Lot 342, 5 Registered Yearlings to Jacob Coddington, Utah .....	90.00

**F. A. & Marian M. Coble, Winters, California**

Lot 311, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Land and Livestock Co., Nevada.....	375.00
Lot 323, 1 Stud Yearling to Myron Childs, Utah.....	290.00

**College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah**

Lot 317, 1 Stud Yearling to Wourth Wood, Utah.....	100.00
Lot 330, 5 Registered Yearlings to W. B. Hogge, Illinois	95.00

**M. F. Custer & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho**

Lot 360, 5 Range Ram Lambs to Tony Smith, Utah.....	47.50
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**Howland & Son, Cambridge, Idaho**

Lot 355, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Idaho.....	75.00
Lot 368, 5 Range Yearlings to Forrest Pritchett, Utah	60.00

**Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho**

Lot 353, 4 Range Yearlings to Lem Wilson, Idaho.....	70.00
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**Walter P. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon**

Lot 308, 1 Stud Yearling to J. W. Lester, Wyoming....	135.00
Lot 320, 1 Stud Yearling to University of Idaho.....	360.00
Lot 325, 1 Stud Yearling to Joe Holbrook, Idaho.....	130.00
Lot 326, 4 Registered Yearlings to Neal Snyder, Colorado	80.00

**Reed S. Hymas & Son, Ovid, Idaho**

Lot 356, 5 Range Yearlings to Calvin M. & James J. Allred, Utah .....	65.00
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**Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah**

Lot 307, 1 Stud Yearling to Emory L. Marshall, Nevada	200.00
Lot 319, 1 Stud Yearling to Emory L. Marshall, Nevada	175.00
Lot 338, 5 Registered Yearlings to Juanita C. Smith, Utah .....	70.00
Lot 352, 5 Range Yearlings to Wilbur L. Sommer, Illinois	75.00
Lot 367, 5 Range Yearlings to John Armstrong & Sons, Utah .....	70.00

**John C. Keithley, Midvale, Idaho**

Lot 361, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Wyoming	85.00
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**Myrthen N. Moon, Tabiona, Utah**

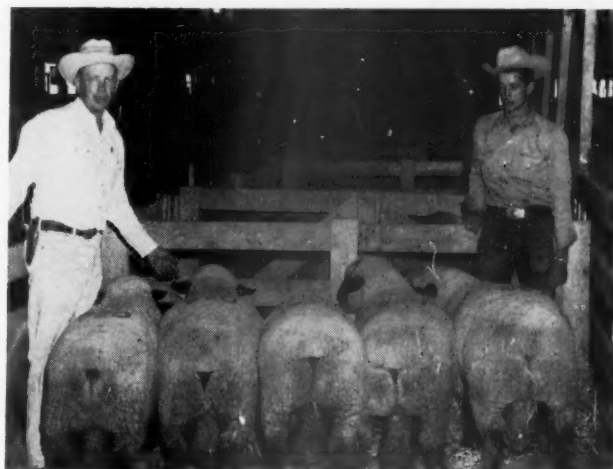
Lot 315, 1 Stud Yearling to A. Foster Rhoades, Utah....	90.00
Lot 354, 5 Range Yearlings to W. T. Smith, Utah.....	70.00



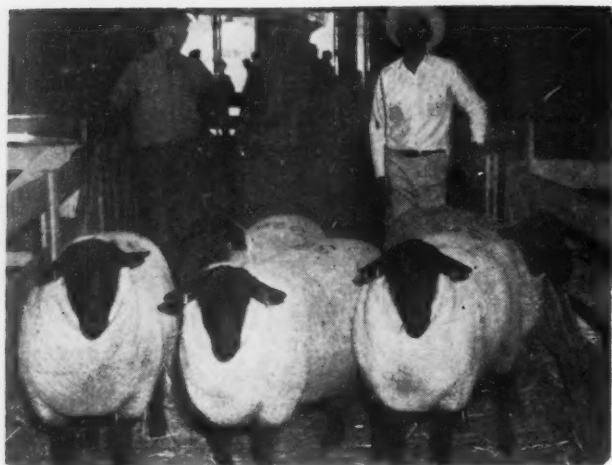
The University of Idaho consigned the top pen of Panama range rams. They were purchased by John R. Winder, Colorado, for \$52.50 per head. C. W. Hodgson of the University of Idaho is shown above.



Nick Chournos (right) paid \$270 per head for this top selling Hampshire registered pen consigned by Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah. Also shown above are Snell Olsen (left) and Sam Chournos (center).



Snell Olsen (right) and Sam Chournos (left) with high selling Hampshire range pen purchased by Nick Chournos for \$170 per head.



J. Eugene Bagley, Wyoming, purchased the high selling pen of registered Suffolks for \$270 per head from Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah. Shown above, from left to right, Eugene M. Bagley, J. E. Bagley and J. Alden Olsen.

**Frank W. Nissen, Esparto, California**

Lot 312, 1 Stud Yearling to Linda and Kathleen Sheehan, Wyoming.....	300.00
Lot 335, 5 Registered Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Wyoming.....	70.00

**Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah**

Lot 303, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Land and Livestock Co., Nevada.....	725.00
Lot 328, 5 Registered Yearlings to J. Eugene Bagley, Wyoming.....	270.00
Lot 346, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Utah....	100.00
Lot 364, 10 Range Yearlings to Calvin M. & James J. Allred, Utah.....	90.00
Lot 371, 5 Range Yearlings to R. W. Davis, Utah.....	100.00

**Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah**

Lot 348, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Wyoming.....	85.00
Lot 365, 5 Range Yearlings to Floyd Casperson, Idaho....	80.00

**C. R. Sanderson & Son, Monte Vista, Colorado**

Lot 318, 1 Stud Yearling to Blegg Brothers, Utah.....	200.00
Lot 329, 5 Registered Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Utah.....	85.00

**University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho**

Lot 302, 1 Stud Yearling to Earl Nielsen, Utah.....	80.00
Lot 336, 4 Registered Yearlings to Louis W. Coghill, Colorado.....	50.00



B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho, with the top selling pen of Suffolk range rams which were purchased by Lem Wilson, Idaho, at \$115 per head.

**University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming**

Lot 301, 1 Stud Yearling to Charlie E. Clark & Son, Missouri.....	775.00
Lot 344, 5 Registered Yearlings to John C. Keithley, Idaho.....	140.00

**Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah**

Lot 314, 1 Ram Lamb to Magnuson Ranch, Nevada.....	200.00
Lot 324, 1 Stud Yearling to Fred Ludlow, Utah.....	165.00
Lot 339, 5 Registered Yearlings to Robison & Sorensen, Nevada.....	45.00
Lot 349, 5 Range Yearlings to Reuel F. Jacobson, Utah....	60.00

**L. D. Warfield, Cambridge, Idaho**

Lot 306, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Land and Livestock Co., Nevada.....	575.00
Lot 327, 5 Registered Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Wyoming.....	75.00

**Raleigh Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah**

Lot 362, 5 Range Yearlings to John Armstrong & Sons, Utah.....	75.00
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**L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho**

Lot 313, 1 Ram Lamb to Scott Moore, Utah.....	120.00
Lot 341, 5 Registered Ram Lambs to Carl H. Seely, Colorado.....	45.00
Lot 357, 9 Range Ram Lambs to B. H. Stringham, Utah.....	37.50

## Warrick Ram Brings \$1025 At Sale

A top price of \$1025 was paid for a Suffolk stud ram at the Suffolk Stud Ram and Ewe Sale in Oskaloosa, Iowa, May 29. This strictly stud ram sale is sponsored by Roy B. Warrick and Son, Beau Geste Farms with all rams bred and raised by them.

Some of the rams sold at the sale were 1960 champion award winners at the International Livestock Exhibition in Chicago, the American Royal in Kansas City and the Calgary, Alberta, Livestock & Stampede Show. Sheep were sold to Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, South Dakota, Iowa and Oregon.

The first nine rams in the ring chalked up a \$480 average. The top pen of three yearling ewes brought \$585.



High priced Suffolk-Hampshire pen was consigned by Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah, and sold to Etcheverry Brothers, Utah, for \$150 per head.

# Multi-Million Dollar Wool Promotion Program Planned

A multi-million dollar program of wool promotion in the United States, to include additional product and market development and designed to achieve far-reaching results in the wool textile industry, was announced by George A. Ott, presiding chairman of the Coordinating Council for Wool Promotion in the U. S. at its meeting held in New York July 17.

The one-day session of the council, whose members are representatives of wool growers in the U. S., Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and representatives of the Boston and Philadelphia wool trades, was held in the offices of the Wool Bureau, Inc. in what was termed "an excellent demonstration of cooperation and harmony" to discuss plans for wool promotion during the coming year.

## Council Reviews and Coordinates

The eight-man council is composed of directors of the American Sheep Producers Council, the International Wool Secretariat and the Wool Promotion Fund of the Wool Trade. Created in 1959, the council semi-annually reviews and coordinates the activities of the American Wool Council, a division of the ASPC, and The Wool Bureau, Inc., the North American division of the IWS.

Mr. Ott, who is also a director of the Wool Promotion Fund, and president of Woolens & Worsteds of America, announced, too, that key executives of the Wool Bureau and of the American Wool Council would in the future meet four times each year to refine areas of coordination and cooperation in developing programs with mills, manufacturers and retailers. The meetings, Mr. Ott said, would alternate between New York and Denver.

In reviewing the results of the coordinating council's meeting, Chairman Ott declared, "American, Australian, New Zealand and South African wool growers, and the Wool Promotion Fund of the Wool Trade, have worked out a coordinated program which will certainly benefit and provide incentives for the wool textile industry in the U. S. I am very gratified to see the excellent spirit of cooperation that exists between the major wool promotion organizations."

During the coming year, the American Wool Council and the Wool Bureau will embark on a progressively active program to increase wool consumption at all levels of the textile industry.

The American Wool Council will continue its promotion and education efforts with mills and knitters, branching out to the cutter and retail levels in the areas of merchandising, sales promotion and sales training. Its educational work will include distribution of information about wool to schools, civic and fraternal groups and community organizations in fabric instruction and demonstrations of wool products. The American Wool Council is also a principal subscriber to the work of Woolknit Associates and of Woolens & Worsteds of America.

For its part, the Wool Bureau will continue its product development and market program, designed to incorporate new technical developments, embracing the area of "easy care" performance characteristics for wool products, as well as new fabric and fashion developments. Such new developments now include: permanent creasing of men's and women's trousers and slacks; permanent pleating of women's skirts; machine-washable and machine-dryable wool blankets; and machine-washable and machine-dryable men's wool sweaters. The bureau is also currently expanding its program to promote these products both nationally and in the key market areas of the nation. The IWS recently announced that the bureau's operating budget for this year was being increased by 20 per cent.

## Experimental Finishing Plant at Lowell

Prior to the meeting, the bureau announced that its experimental finishing plant would be located at the Lowell Technological Institute, Massachusetts. Authorized during the annual meeting of the IWS in Australia last May, the plant will be used to accelerate development work on a wide range of new processes for producing easy care performance characteristics in all-wool fabrics and garments. Immediate attention will be given to machine washability in woven goods.

Immediately following the meeting, two members of the coordinating council issued a statement lauding the accord in which the details of the expanded wool promotion program by the major wool organizations in the U. S. was reached. Wool Committee Chairman Henry S. Hibbard of the ASPC and Sir William Gunn, chairman of the board of the International Wool Secretariat, expressed their agreement with the results obtained, adding, "It is a great satisfaction to sit around a conference

table and work out solidly constructive wool promotion programs in the completely harmonious fashion we have seen here today."

The members of the coordinating council present for the discussions were: Sir William Gunn, Melbourne, Australia; Henry Hibbard, Helena, Montana; George Ott, Boston; P. Loring Reed, Jr., Boston; A. Stewart MacArthur, Wagon Mound, New Mexico; and T. A. Kincaid, Ozona, Texas. Those not present were: Jack Acland, Wellington, New Zealand, and Dr. J. G. van der Wath, Pretoria, South Africa, members of the board of the IWS.

Others present were: Felix J. Colangelo and Dr. Gerald Laxer, New York, acting co-directors of The Wool Bureau, Inc. and J. M. Jones, executive secretary of the ASPC.

## High Activity Sweeps Agricultural Futures

A high tide of trading activity swept the agricultural futures markets in the year ended June 30, 1961, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Alex C. Caldwell, Commodity Exchange Authority administrator, said total futures trading in commodities under the Commodity Exchange Act increased more than 50 per cent in 1960-61 over 1959-60, reflecting larger futures markets in soybeans, corn, oats, wool, eggs, cottonseed oil, soybean oil and soybean meal.

Open contract levels in grease wool futures increased by 46 per cent and the volume of trading increased 30.2 per cent. Wool tops had a smaller futures market with the open contract level registering a 41.9 per cent decrease and volume of trading declining 55.8 per cent.

Futures trading in 1960-61 in all regulated commodities combined amounted to 11,450,000 transactions—purchases plus sales in terms of contract units. This was an increase of 53.4 per cent compared with 7,462,000 transactions in 1959-60.

The total transactions in 1960-61 were the largest number in the 23 years that CEA has compiled the figures.

Nearly half the transactions in 1960-61 was in soybeans, followed in order by wheat, eggs, corn, soybean oil and soybean meal.

The value of futures trading in all regulated commodities, reflecting changes in price level as well as in number of transactions, was estimated at \$52,327,300,000 for 1960-61, an increase of 97.6 per cent compared with \$26,484,100,000 in 1959-60.





Secretary of Agriculture James T. Ralph was featured speaker at the California Wool Growers Association convention.



CWGA officers from left to right, W. P. Wing, veteran secretary, Joe Mendiburu, Bakersfield, president and R. C. Anderson, Chico, vice president.

## CWGA Conventioners Plan Attack On Low Prices, Imports, Other Meat Competition

**C**OMING up with a plan of attack on their problem of low lamb prices, imports and increasing competition from other meats delegates flocking to the two-day session of the 101st annual convention of the California Wool Growers Association in the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, August 10 and 11, outlined a course of action which they will be putting into effect immediately.

The usual convention program was replaced by the down-to-business panels, staffed by experts. Attendance at times was near 400. Delegates paid close attention to the question-and-answer periods and interest was maintained at peak levels.

Dr. G. Alvin Carpenter, extension specialist, University of California, Berkeley, opened and closed the lamb talks, first by introducing all facets of the questions which he had been probing for several months; later by summarizing the information divulged by panelists at the convention.

President Joe Mendiburu was instructed to ask each of the 22 branch associations of the state associations to send three delegates to a meeting in San Francisco on August 31, to reach final agreement on the program of marketing California milk spring lambs.

Guest speakers at the meeting were Dr. James T. Ralph, assistant secretary of agriculture; NWGA President Penrose B. Metcalfe; and Don Clyde, president of the American Sheep Producers Council.

Panel subjects and participants were: (1) What can the industry do to make

lamb compete more favorably with other meats? (W. Hugh Baber, moderator): Douglas Allan, Loyal Knollin, Stewart Kern, George Charles, John Bidegaray, Frank Bennett and Peter Plummer.

(2) What can we do to regain our New York lamb market? and (3) What sort of a program can the industry recommend to improve the marketing of live and dressed lambs? (W. Hugh Baber, moderator): Phil Erro, Garvey Haydon, Joe Mendiburu, Les Stratton and James E. Olson.

4. What can be done to meet the threat of increasing imports of lamb, mutton and manufactured wools? (Stewart Kern, moderator): O. R. Strackbein, Edwin E. Marsh and Alex P. O'Shea.

### Officers Re-elected

All officers were re-elected and the group voted to hold its 102nd convention August 9 and 10, 1962, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Re-elected to serve for another year are: Joe Mendiburu, Bakersfield, president; R. C. Anderson, Chico, vice president; and W. P. "Chet" Wing, secretary.

The convention met as a committee of the whole due to the urgency of handling the lamb situation. Following a summarization of a 16-point program by Dr. G. Alvin Carpenter the convention, by resolution, embodied his recommendations as an action program for the association. The program provides that:

1. The lamb industry promote and participate in more research aimed at improving the competitive position of its product.

2. Research be undertaken to ascertain possibilities for processing the front end of the lamb carcass at the packer level to overcome consumer resistance.

3. Industry and government agencies undertake a program to improve the specifications and the serving of lamb in the armed forces and in all government institutions.

4. In future buying programs by the federal government consideration be given to buying front quarters only instead of the entire carcass so that only the remaining hind quarters reach the consumer market.

5. Efforts be made to have lamb included in the school lunch program wherever possible.

6. Special efforts be made to acquaint public institutions and restaurants with the value of using lamb.

7. Everything possible be done to induce more packers to stay in the lamb slaughtering business.

8. Every effort be made by the industry to assist retailers in more effective merchandising.

9. Coordinated programs be carried on by all segments of the industry—breeders, feeders, packers and retailers—to promote lamb in places and in such a way as to be most effective.

10. Additional possibilities be explored to improve the system for

exchange of market information between areas.

11. The American Sheep Producers Council should earmark funds for spring lamb promotion at the strategic time when the first spring lambs come on the market in significant volume; also the advantages of a marketing order to promote spring lambs and possibly provide other features should be considered.

12. Consideration be given for a marketing order to improve the position of the old crop lambs.

13. As pelts are gradually declining in price, steps should be taken to reverse this trend.

14. It is highly essential that present tariff rates be continued for the protection of the U. S. wool industry because of the establishment of textile mills in Japan, Italy, Hong Kong and elsewhere which produce goods at low foreign labor and materials costs.

15. It is important that tariff rates on lamb and mutton be maintained and quotas be established if possible.

16. There are record supplies of domestic meats of all kinds, and lamb must compete with beef, pork and poultry and any increased rates can not be tolerated.

#### Resolutions Adopted

Other resolutions adopted by the convention follow:

To better distribute the lambs available in California and Arizona and prevent gluts due to so many spring lambs and fed lambs being available at the same time, it is strongly urged that these lambs be marketed when ready at weights of 45 to 55 pounds, dressed.

Urgently requested ASPC to augment its budget for lamb promotion and advertising in California.

Recommended that USDA lend maximum financial support to completion of research projects aimed at developing strains of sheep of superior carcass quality.

Urged study, investigation and research to see how lamb producers may receive reasonable returns from their lambs.

Asked ASPC to devote sufficient funds to develop spring lambs in California, and other sections of the U. S. where it will be beneficial, early in the season.

Urged that spring lamb promotion and advertising be conducted where such spring lamb is consumed.

Asked that spring lamb promotion and advertising be conducted in other sections of the U. S. as long as such advertising and promotion has an appeal to the consuming public. Stated this period seems to be from March 15 to June 15.

Expressed appreciation for the \$100,000 increase in appropriations for the elimination of sheep scabies and urged that present budget of \$350,000 be maintained for the next five years.

Recommended that state regulations for sheep coming into California from states not free of scabies be changed so as to require one dipping for sheep destined for

immediate slaughter and two dippings on all other sheep.

Commended formation of Ovine Practitioners Association and welcomed them as ex-officio members of the California Wool Growers state-wide animal health committee.

Urged continuation of construction of holding facilities for large animal research at Davis.

#### Epididymitis Investigation

Commended all who have assisted in investigation of epididymitis and asked that it be continued.

Recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture be apprized of the seriousness of this disease and of all the investigational work done on it and requested that the Animal Disease Eradication Branch do investigational work to confirm work previously done with view of establishing a national eradication program.

Recommended legislation be adopted enabling California Director of Agriculture to adopt control and eradication program for the disease and any other sheep disease after public hearings are held and after it has been proven by careful investigation and research that it is possible to eradicate them.

Recommended that when and if epididymitis, or any other sheep disease, is proven by careful investigation and research to lend itself to eradication that the California Director of Agriculture be requested to set up a trial voluntary cooperative program with one or more breeders and/or commercial sheepmen for its eradication.

Stated that Fish and Wildlife Service is the logical agency to conduct control of predators. Also that an expanded program of research on predator and rabies problems and review of existing legislation for adequacy is needed. Urged continuance of the policy of solving individual and specific

## Wool-Lamb Imports

### Increase Over '60

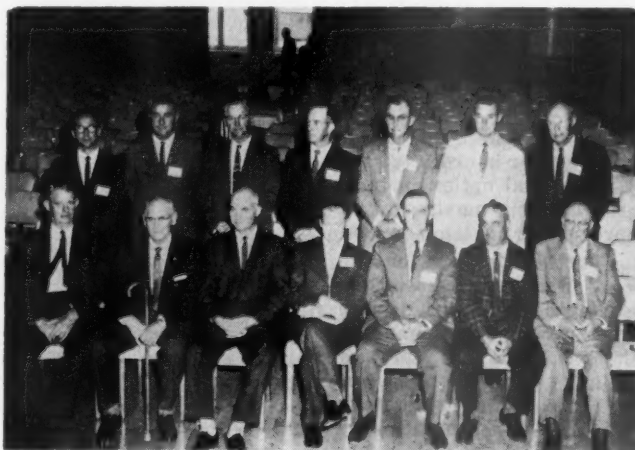
**I**MPORTS of apparel wool in May 1961 skyrocketed by 254 per cent over May 1960. Imports were 30 per cent larger in January-May 1961 than for the same months in 1960.

Imports of duty-free carpet wool in January-May, were 6 per cent lower than in the same period of 1960.

During January-May, 1961 mutton imports registered a 20 per cent gain over the same months a year ago, while lamb imports increased by 6 per cent. Beef and veal imports were 9 per cent larger for the same period while pork imports decreased 3 per cent. Most of the overall increase was due to a continuing strong demand for manufacturing-type meats.

problems as they arise. Resolved that adequate funds be included in the budget of the State Department of Agriculture for 1961-62 for predator work. Commended new statewide advisory committee on predatory animal and rabies control as set up by the Senate fact finding committee on agriculture. Stated that with California Wool Growers representation on this committee helping to point the way in predator work that more adequate control can result.

Actively supported passage of constitutional amendment No. 4 which would require county assessors to appraise agricultural lands only for their current agricultural use.



CWGA board of directors (presidents of branch associations), from l. to r., Richard C. Anderson, Chico; S. P. Arbios, Stockton; Joe Mendiburu, Bakersfield; Buel Campbell, Dixon; Floyd Myers Marsh, Williams; Emil P. Ubrun, Riverside; J. L. Sawyer, Oakdale. Second row: John B. Arambel, Los Banos; Dominic Eyherabide, Bakersfield; W. P. Rickard, Manchester; Oscar Mann, Jenner; Lee Crane, Santa Rosa; A. L. Wiley, Soledad; and Lester Scheeline, Willows.

# Colorado Wool Growers

## Seek Solutions To

## Price Problems

**C**OLORADO Wool Growers Association, in annual convention July 19-21, elected H. G. (Huck) Newmyer of Center as president to succeed Marshall Hughes of Redvale. The sometimes stormy three-day convention explored various possible solutions to "disastrously lowered incomes driving sheep producers to bankruptcy."

Vice presidents named were Clarence Quinlan of Antonito, LaVern Wood of Arriba, Nick Theos of Meeker and Hugh Seely of Craig.

Production of meatier lamb was tossed out as a challenge for part of the "problem of survival for the industry."

### Panels Seek to Determine Why

Panels sought to determine why the producers received a minor share of the consumer dollar; why imported lamb was being dumped in concentrated areas to depress prices still further; where marketing and promotions could be improved for self-help programs; and development of new tools and new management procedures in order to produce a desired "streamlined lamb" available to the housewife on a year-around basis.

Research programs geared to get fast answers were called for in order to save the industry, with final optimism indicating that the next six months might show an improvement in lamb prices.

President Penrose Metcalfe of the National Wool Growers Association, told the 250 Colorado producers despite leaning heavily on two government programs to bolster markets this year, and continued industry promotion, prices did not rise on lamb or wool. He said, however, that conditions might have been even worse had those factors not been in effect.

Rural and urban problems were laced throughout the convention, with a panel headed by Clarence Quinlan of Antonito pointing to the need for greater respect for each other's problems and a willingness to work together in settling country-city differences.

A. C. Kaiser of Monte Vista exhibited the wool show sweepstakes; Robert Haigler of Monte Vista exhibited the championship ram fleece weighing 17.9 pounds. Reserve championship ram fleece ribbon went to Mr. Kaiser, and Vern Howey of Center captured the reserve champion ewe ribbon for a fleece weighing 17 pounds. A total of 228 fleeces were entered from all parts of the state.

In the junior division Robert Wood of Rifle exhibited the championship fleece, and Mike Harroun of Boulder the reserve championship.

On the ladies side of the program, auxiliary members laid plans for the year's wool promotion projects.

It was announced that the Make It Yourself With Wool contest for Colorado will be held on December 7 and 8 at the Shirley Savoy Hotel in Denver, and that the Colorado Miss Wool contest will be held during the National Western Stock Show in January.

### Auxiliary Elects

Mrs. Nick Theos, Meeker, was re-elected president of the group. Other officers include Mrs. Robert Burford, Grand Junction, first vice president; Mrs. Lee Watson, Meeker, second vice president; Mrs. Victor Paulek, Hesperus, historian and Mrs. Burt Rosenlund, Meeker, secretary-treasurer.

The convention beat down a resolution from the floor which would have asked the National Wool Growers Association to start action in Congress for lamb subsidies, after approving a request that Congress eliminate lamb from the omnibus farm bill.

The state's wool growers asked for an immediate report from the U. S. Department of Agriculture on an investigation completed last year on lamb marketing practices; asked that foreign-slaughtered lamb be labeled as to country of origin; and suggested that a marketing order approach either federally or state be sidetracked for voluntary marketing and promotion of lamb.



Harold (Huck) Newmyer of Center, looks at resolutions passed by the Colorado Wool Growers Association at their annual convention in Denver last week. Mr. Newmyer was elected president. Looking on from left to right are Vice Presidents Clarence Quinlan of Antonito; Hugh Seely of Craig; Newmyer; Nick Theos of Meeker; LaVern Wood of Arriba; and Executive Secretary Robert Field of Denver.





A. C. Kaiser (center) Monte Vista, who won sweepstakes honors at Colorado Wool Show, inspects champion ewe fleece. Robert Haigler (left), Monte Vista, and Vernon Howey (right), Center, look on.



George Scott, extension sheep and wool specialist at Colorado State University, looks over champion fleeces at the Colorado Wool Show with Mrs. H. G. Newmyer of Center and Mrs. Bill Hofmann of Montrose.

Other resolutions asked that Colorado's congressional delegation annul the move of the Secretary of Interior to appoint himself as co-chairman on the National Advisory Board Council to the Bureau of Land Management and local level appointment of the district managers as co-chairmen; that central-

izing of state government be curtailed; that realistic tariffs and import quotas be set on lamb, mutton and wool.

On a state basis, the Colorado wool growers asked that reapportionment of the legislature be set on the federal system; that fees be paid counties in lieu of taxes where governmental agen-

cies or religious groups take over large tracts of land; and that sales ratio be opposed while continuing to explore any alternative plan of allocating state school funds; and that sheep producers cooperate with the Game and Fish Department in developing hunter-land-owner relations.

## Vibriosis Committee Meets To Review Research Work

THE Western Regional Technical Committee on vibriosis in sheep, composed of representatives of the National Wool Growers Association, research workers from the states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and the USDA met at Bozeman, Montana on August 8 and 9, 1961. Because vibronic abortion has been a source of severe economic losses to the sheep industry coordinated effort to control the disease was started in 1952. Since then the technical committee has conducted an integrated research program and holds annual meetings to review results of the past year and outline projects for the coming year. Committee members are Blaine M. McGowan, chairman, California; A. H. Caine, Idaho; Hadleigh Marsh, Montana; V. A. Miller, Colorado; and J. O. Tucker, Wyoming.

Several of the participating states reported on their research directed at discovering how the disease maintains itself or is carried over from year to year. Information on this point is considered essential to positive control or eventual elimination of the disease. In

the past few years evidence has accumulated indicating that even though most ewes which abort are immune, some may retain the infection and be carriers of the disease. Research outlined for the coming year will attempt to clarify the role of the ewe as a reservoir of infection. Investigations into other possible sources of infection will also be conducted.

Wyoming investigators reported they were unable to establish infections in sheep with *vibro fetus* organisms isolated from cattle.

### Attempts to Produce Vaccine Continued

Attempts to produce a vaccine designed to prevent vibriosis have continued this past year. The Colorado workers have presented experimental evidence indicating the development of an improved vaccine. Under the conditions of their research one injection of this product was effective whereas the vaccine reported upon last year required two injections. It is hoped this information will lead toward a more economical product.

Extensive controlled field trials of

last year's experimental vaccine were made in each of the states in the region during the past breeding season. The results were inconclusive, however, as there were no significant abortions in the test flocks chosen.

The most difficult problem in conducting these investigations is attempting to predict where abortions will occur.

Work with the vaccine will continue as there are several problems yet to be solved before vaccination can be offered to the industry as a completely dependable method of preventing vibriosis.

In addition to the possibility of controlling vibriosis by vaccination the committee reminds sheepmen that strict adherence to sanitary measures and proper use of broad spectrum antibiotics, as reported in previous years, can be effective in controlling this disease.

While vibronic abortion is receiving concentrated research attention, the committee points out that there are other serious causes of abortion each of which demands a different approach to diagnose and control. Because of this the committee cautions sheepmen not to assume every abortion is caused by vibriosis and urges them to seek professional assistance as soon as abortions occur.

## Tightening Supplies Contribute to Firmer Tone in Market

August 23, 1961

**T**HE tightening wool supply situation is contributing to the firmer tone in the wool market. Wool availability is said to be the smallest in a number of years. Also the inventory position of most tops and woven goods and garments on retail racks is low. Market observers peg the total grease wool supply at less than 28 million pounds or a scoured weight of around 12 million. This is exclusive of the Texas fall clip, wool on the exchange and a small amount scattered here and there for an additional eight million grease or three to four million clean pounds.

Growing tension on the international scene is having a significant effect on the market. Some important topmakers in Boston are predicting that top purchases for civilian use may have to take a back seat to government orders scheduled to be opened between now and the end of the year. These topmakers feel they are obligated to make their domestic fiber available to the government for military purposes.

Of course, no single topmaker has enough domestic fiber to fulfill these contracts but they do believe there is enough available among them and in other hands around the country to take care of the contracts that are currently scheduled for openings. Civilian buyers will then have to turn to top made from foreign fibers if they want top for the same period. This will in all probability cost them more money. A substantial weight is said to have been purchased within the past two weeks from South Africa, Australia and Uruguay. Some is scheduled for shipment within a few weeks, some not until next March.

### Top Prices Should Move Ahead

Topmakers are convinced that top prices will move ahead in the coming months. How much of an advance is questionable. Major sources believe it should be between 5 and 10 per cent. This is based on the premise that domestic wool prices will move higher. Owners are expected to raise their asking prices and the competition for these wools by the topmakers will strengthen the market—the old story of supply and demand.

The futures market reflected the firmness in the actuals market, with October grease wool futures advancing from \$1.199 on August 1 to \$1.237 on

August 21. December futures jumped from \$1.217 to \$1.25 in the same period while March contracts went from \$1.232 to \$1.258.

Production of wool top in the United States during the month of May totalled 12,371,700 pounds, according to figures released by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. This compares with production in April of 10,145,000 pounds and 10,325,000 pounds in May of 1960. The May, 1961, figure is the largest monthly production total since August of 1956.

The following table allows a comparison of production by grades between April and May, 1961, with May, 1960.

Month	60's & Finer	50's-58's	48's & Lower	Total
May 1960....	5,341,400	4,455,100	529,200	10,325,700
April 1961....	6,158,000	3,612,000	375,000	10,145,000
May 1961....	7,010,300	4,875,200	486,200	12,371,700

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's bi-monthly publication "The Wool Situation" states that, "The outlook for the world wool industry for the coming marketing year is encouraging. World stocks of raw wool and wool products are relatively low. Prices are firm with the trade expecting moderate increases in wool prices with the opening of the 1961-62 marketing season. World wool production and consumption are at record high levels. Mill activity in most of the major manufacturing countries is beginning to increase after declining during the latter part of 1960. Technological advances and increased promotional activity may partially offset the increasing inter-fiber competition.

### DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1961

	Clean Basis Prices		Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3)	
		%		%
<b>GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)</b>				
<b>Fine (64s and Finer):</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.....	\$1.21—1.25	56	\$ .54— .55	59
Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.14—1.17	55	.51— .53	60
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing.....	1.05—1.10	56	.46— .49	61
<b>One-half Blood (60s-62s):</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.....	1.12—1.16	51	.55— .58	54
Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.06—1.10	52	.51— .54	55
<b>Three-eighths Blood (56s-58s):</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.....	1.07—1.10	48	.55— .57	51
Ave. Fr. Combing.....	1.03—1.06	49	.52— .54	52
<b>One-quarter Blood (50s-54s):</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.....	1.04—1.07	46	.56— .58	48
Ave. Fr. Combing.....	.98—1.02	47	.52— .54	49
Low-quarter Blood (46s-48s).....	.98—1.00	41	.58— .59	43
*Common & Braid (36s-44s).....	.85— .90	40	.51— .54	42

### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

<b>Fine (64s and Finer):</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.....	1.12—1.20	57	.48— .52	59
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	59	.42— .43	61

### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

<b>Fine (64s and Finer)</b>				
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.....	1.20—1.25	54	.55— .58	58
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.15—1.20	55	.52— .54	59
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing.....	1.10—1.15	57	.47— .49	61
*Eight months (1" and over).....	1.09—1.14	55	.49— .51	58
*Fall (¾" and over).....	.95—1.05	56	.42— .44	59

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the Intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

\*Estimated price. No sale reported.

"The domestic wool industry has partially recovered from the short-term recession of late 1960 and early 1961. Mill activity, although below year earlier levels, is increasing."

The Australian auctions reopen August 28 and many observers are looking to those sales as a price barometer for most markets. It is thought that prices should be equal to or better than they were at the close of the auctions in June. In New Zealand, a sale scheduled at Dunedin, August 14 showed fair interest and the trend was firm to mostly 2 cents higher.

Average price received by growers for shorn wool during July was 41.3 cents per pound, compared with 42.3 cents in June, 1961 and 42.4 cents in July, 1960. It is expected that average prices will not be below last year's levels during the balance of the 1961-62 marketing season.

#### Western Wool Sales and Contracting

##### NEW MEXICO

Attention of local dealers was centered on the sealed bid sale at Albuquerque August 1 through 5. All told, about 900,000 pounds were sold out of 1,600,000 pounds offered. Results of the sale were disappointing but most of the wools offered were poor types and Indian wools. It was expected there would be more sales made privately to high bidders. Four Boston topmakers dominated the sale. Prices ranged from a low of 28 cents f.o.b. grease for the heavy shrinking wools to a high of 50 cents for a small lot of medium wool. The bulk of good wool sold in a range of 40 to 47 cents.

##### TEXAS

Wool remaining in Texas is being held for better prices with few sales made. Good French staple 12 months is quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30 clean, delivered. Average 12 months has been sold up to \$1.22, delivered. Eight months wool is now selling at \$1.12 to \$1.14 scoured, f.o.b. Early shorn lambs wools continue to sell at 35 to 45 cents, according to length and defect.

##### WYOMING

One carload sold at Casper at \$1.25, landed Boston coretest. In the Douglas area a clip consisting of 3,000 fleeces sold for 44 cents. This was a heavy, short clip. At Rock Springs a clip consisting of about 65,000 pounds in original bag, bulk half-blood, sold recently for 45 cents, estimated to be about \$1.15 clean, delivered. Other wools in this area with bulk three eighths have sold at \$1.10 clean, delivered.



AMERICAN SHEEP PRODUCERS COUNCIL, INC.

# PROMOTION NEWS

**I**N an effort to promote lamb and, at the same time, give producers an opportunity to join in the promotion, the ASPC has designed a 4' x 8' all-metal, full-color sign which producers and feeders can erect on their farm or ranch.

These signs are available to producers and feeders at a cost of only \$12.50, which includes shipping charges. If these signs were produced individually, they would cost as much as \$300 each.

Made of 26-gauge steel and protected with a preservative, the sign is backed with a wooden frame and painted with a baked enamel finish which will last for years.

The sign features a large cooked leg of lamb with the words, in large lettering, "ENJOY THE FINEST AMERICAN LAMB" and the name of the producer or his farm or ranch name. These signs are expected to be seen by millions of Americans to make them lamb conscious. It will give the producer an opportunity to not only identify his farm or ranch but also to promote his product.

Requests for the sign can be made to the American Sheep Producers Council with a check or money order for \$12.50 and an exact wording of the name desired.

cil with a check or money order for \$12.50 and an exact wording of the name desired.

**D**ON McNEILL'S BREAKFAST CLUB on ABC radio, which features lamb every Thursday and also every other Friday, is the top rated morning radio show, according to a recent Nielsen survey.

The council began its advertising promotion last January on the Breakfast Club to reach 295 radio stations throughout the country and give lamb a consistent promotion impact throughout the year. The Breakfast Club has rated high in popularity for the 28 years it has been on the air.

According to the survey, 70 out of every 100 housewives listening to the Breakfast Club are under 50 years of age, 27 per cent more young adult listeners than its nearest network competitor. This provides a key target for lamb promotion by the Breakfast Club.

In addition to the time bought by the council on the Breakfast Club show for straight lamb commercials, Don McNeill also gives many added mentions of lamb and the sheep industry.



Their talents in sewing with American loomed wool are weaving a bright dream for these two who are winners of the Make It Yourself With Wool Contest. Miss Mary Ethel Britton of El Paso, Texas, left, and Mrs. Beverly Joder of Pomeroy, Washington, are touring Europe on a two-week trip as their reward for winning first in the junior and senior division of the contest.

Pan American Airways Photo



## Wool Production Dips Slightly During 1961

WOOL shorn and to be shorn in 1961 is estimated at 263,591,000 pounds (grease basis), according to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wool production at this level is 1 per cent below the 266,563,000 pounds for 1960 but 11 per cent higher than the 1950-59 average. This year's shorn wool production is equivalent to 118,616,000 pounds clean basis, compared with 119,953,000 pounds clean basis for 1960.

The total number of sheep shorn and to be shorn in 1961, estimated at 30,956,000 head, is 1 per cent below last year but 10 per cent above the 10-year average. The average weight per fleece, 8.52 pounds, compares with 8.55 pounds last year and the 1950-59 average of 8.40 pounds.

### Western States Unchanged

In the 13 western sheep states (11 western states, South Dakota and Texas) shorn wool production is estimated at 192,214,000 pounds (grease basis)—approximately the same as the 1960 clip but 14 per cent above the 10-year average. Wool production was smaller in seven of these states and larger in six.

Sheep shorn and to be shorn in 1961 at 21,465,000 head are 1 per cent up from 1960 and 12 per cent higher than the average. The average fleece weight

## WOOL SHORN 1960 AND 1961, BY STATES

State	NUMBER OF SHEEP SHORN <sup>1</sup>			WEIGHT PER FLEECE <sup>2</sup>			WOOL PRODUCTION		
	10-Yr. Av. 1950-59	1960	1961	10-Yr. Av. 1950-59	1960	1961	10-Yr. Av. 1950-59	1960	1961
	Thousand Head			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Arizona .....	403	447	467	7.3	7.2	6.9	2,927	3,204	3,243
California .....	2,371	2,443	2,499	7.2	8.1	7.9	17,068	19,803	19,676
Colorado .....	1,278	1,625	1,729	9.3	9.1	9.1	11,862	14,808	15,661
Idaho .....	1,000	1,073	1,073	10.2	10.5	10.0	10,199	11,304	10,746
Montana .....	1,518	1,679	1,560	10.0	10.1	10.3	15,140	17,041	15,991
Nevada .....	402	314	299	9.3	8.9	9.5	3,742	2,786	2,831
New Mexico.....	1,199	1,113	1,120	9.3	9.3	8.8	11,097	10,368	9,824
Oregon .....	750	901	918	8.7	8.4	8.2	6,491	7,542	7,494
South Dakota..	1,049	1,569	1,596	9.1	9.5	9.7	9,601	14,841	15,441
Texas .....	5,789	6,358	6,599	7.9	8.2	8.2	45,863	51,980	54,349
Utah .....	1,263	1,203	1,153	9.7	9.9	10.0	12,257	11,950	11,586
Washington ..	296	327	328	9.3	9.1	9.1	2,739	2,992	2,984
Wyoming .....	1,905	2,188	2,124	10.5	10.4	10.5	20,009	22,839	22,388
Western States .....	19,223	21,240	21,465	8.79	9.01	8.95	168,995	191,458	192,214
Other States.....	9,028	9,920	9,491	7.56	7.57	7.52	68,267	75,105	71,377
U.S. Total.....	28,251	31,160	30,956	8.40	8.55	8.52	237,262	266,563	263,591

<sup>1</sup>Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

<sup>2</sup>For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the average per animal and not the average per shearing since some sheep are shorn more than once each year.

for these states, 8.95 pounds this year, is below last year's 9.01 pounds.

Texas, the leading sheep state, expects a wool crop of 54,349,000 pounds—up 5 per cent from 1960 and 19 per cent above average. All of this increase is due to more sheep shorn, since the average weight per fleece is unchanged. Shorn wool production in Wyoming, the second leading state, is down 2 per cent from 1960.

### Native States Down 5 Per Cent

A wool clip of 71,377,000 pounds is expected this year in the 35 native or

"fleece" wool states (excludes 13 western states). This is down 5 per cent from last year, but is 5 per cent above average. The smaller production for 1961 is the result of both a decline in weight per fleece—7.52 pounds this year and 7.57 pounds last—and a decline in sheep shorn, 4 per cent fewer than last year.

Of the native sheep states, 23 show a decline in wool production compared with 1960, three states are unchanged and 9 states expect a larger wool clip this year.

## Kincaid . . .

(Continued from page 21)

by such an eminent authority as Dr. Werner von Bergen, research director for J. P. Stevens & Co. (formerly Forstmann Woolen Mills).

A study of a few facts will help shed some light on the cause of the condition now facing the domestic wool industry. In 1948 wool had 6.25 per cent of the total U. S. fabric market. By 1958 this share had dropped to 3.83 per cent. In 1953 wool was bringing 90 per cent of parity; in 1961 the level is 53 per cent.

There are four organizations devoted to advertising and promoting the use of wool in this country: The American Sheep Producers Council, Woolens and Worsteds of America, Woolknit Associates, and the British Dominions' agency, The Wool Bureau. The four groups spent a total of \$2,600,000 in 1960. The top nine producers of synthetic fibers spent \$38,800,000, or about 15 times as much as was invested in promoting wool. Incidentally, there are over 150 different man-made fibers on the market, and they all spend money advertising.

To further compound the woes of domestic wool producers, imports of foreign wool make up 60 per cent of the total value of the U. S. woolen market. In 1955 we imported 29 million yards of woolen fabric and by 1960 this figure had grown to 50 million yards. Manufacturers and mills processing blended wool fabrics will not make the figures available whereby we can tell exactly how much of these imports as well as the amount of the domestic clip is used in blends. You can get a rough idea that it is considerable if you take the time to look over the stock of men's suits in any department store. An increase of 10 per cent in the wool content of blended fabrics will require additional millions of pounds of wool.

The cost of raw synthetic fibers to a mill definitely places a ceiling on the price of wool. If the cost of either class of fibers gets too far out of line simple economics dictates a greater use of the cheaper. The price of wool must remain competitive.

The true facts regarding higher percentage use of wool in blended fabrics needs to be told to the American consumer, and told by a disinterested

authority such as the Agricultural Research Service. At the present time neither the wool laboratory at Albany nor any other USDA research facility is doing basic work on testing wool in blends of other fibers. The Wool and Mohair Research and Marketing Advisory Committee to the USDA recommended that such a research project be initiated and that it be given a high priority. The USDA seems very reluctant to start this program unless requested to do so by the producers of wool. That means The National Wool Growers Association and its affiliated state organizations. Until this step is taken the public has no alternative but to accept the one-sided picture presented by the synthetic producers, and the wool industry, looking off the other way, is losing the opportunity to increase considerably the use of wool by upping the blend proportion to 60 per cent or more of this natural fiber. A request for this research will instantly receive favorable action by the Agricultural Research Service. It would be a clear thinking step in the right direction by wool producers, recognizing the problem and doing something about it.

# Jet-Age Increases Threat of Foreign Livestock Diseases

**B**ECAUSE we live in the jet age, livestock diseases that were once limited to Africa and other faraway countries are now a potential threat to American livestock, Dr. N. L. Myer, chief staff officer for emergency diseases in the Animal Disease Eradication Division's Washington office, recently told veterinarians attending a conference regarding advances in animal disease control held at the University of Illinois.

The chance of new livestock diseases being introduced into the U. S. is increasing because Americans are doing more world traveling and importing, Dr. Meyer said. Such diseases as African horsesickness, African swine fever, lumpy skin disease and Rift Valley fever could cripple our livestock industry.

"Once the diseases are introduced," Dr. Meyer said, "they could spread so rapidly that usual control measures, such as inspection, quarantine, disin-

fection and even radical slaughter programs, would be unsuccessful."

As an example of the destruction these diseases cause, Dr. Meyer described African swine fever.

"In many parts of Africa there are now swine," he said. "But swine production is nearly impossible because of the high incidence of African swine fever."

The disease, which is nearly 100 per cent fatal, has symptoms resembling those of hog cholera. But, unlike hog cholera, no vaccine has been developed for it.

African swine fever recently invaded Spain and Portugal, where over 100,000 head of swine were lost, partly because veterinarians first diagnosed the disease as hog cholera. "I shudder to think what this disease could do in the U. S.," Dr. Meyer said.

African horsesickness, which kills 90 per cent of its victims, was another

example. When this disease hit 10 Mid-east and Mediterranean countries, it spread with such dramatic force that veterinary publications all over the world reported it.

An epidemic of African horsesickness among U. S. horses valued at \$500 million would cause great economic losses, Dr. Meyer told the veterinarians.

These diseases, along with lumpy skin disease, bluetongue, Rift Valley fever and rinderpest, used to be isolated in comparatively small areas, but are now invading neighboring countries. With increased exportation of domestic livestock and zoo animals, the diseases could, if introduced into the U. S., spread rapidly, as this country has many of the vectors necessary for this transmission.

Once in the U. S., the diseases would spread like wildfire because our livestock population is susceptible. Warned Dr. Meyer, "Veterinarians can no longer regard these diseases as exotic African or Asian curiosities of purely academic interest. They must familiarize themselves with these diseases if they are to properly carry out their professional responsibilities."

## Freeman Announces '62 Agricultural Conservation Program

**S**OIL and water conservation practices especially beneficial to wildlife have been made a part of the 1962 National Agricultural Conservation Program approved July 31 by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

These practices are in addition to other soil and water conservation practices included in the ACP in recent years. Under the program, assistance is provided farmers and ranchers in carrying out needed practices on their farms and ranches.

Wildlife practices will be developed locally in consultation with state wildlife agencies, and will include establishment of wildlife food plots or habitat, ponds and shallow water areas, and other practices which provide substantial soil and water conservation and wildlife benefits.

The Secretary pointed out that through these wildlife practices, and the wildlife benefits provided by other ACP practices, the 1962 program will help farmers and ranchers increase the already substantial contribution they have been making to the conservation of wildlife.

"Assistance provided through this cost-share program has been one of the most important factors in bringing

about increased performance of needed conservation measures, and is one means by which the public meets in part its responsibility for protecting and conserving these vital resources," Secretary Freeman said. "It is also an example of a program whose cost is charged to agriculture even though its benefits are enjoyed by all Americans."

Under the 1962 Agricultural Conservation Program authorized by Congress, farmers may receive assistance averaging about one-half the cost of carrying out such conservation practices as establishing and improving vegetative cover of grasses, legumes or trees for soil protection, installing erosion control structures, and practices for the conservation or more efficient use of water.

As authorized by Congress, a total of \$250 million will be made available through the program to assist farmers and ranchers in carrying out needed conservation measures on farms and ranches. The program has been operated at this level since 1954.

In addition to expenditure of appropriated funds, farmers and ranchers will contribute more than this amount from their limited incomes toward carrying out these needed conservation measures, the Secretary pointed out.

This, the Secretary said, means that the public is investing through this program only about \$1.38 per person each year to help insure the wise use and adequate protection of the soil, water and woodland resources of farms and ranches.

## Idaho Sale Averages Stay Close To 1960



C. F. Cargile, San Angelo, Texas, purchased the high selling pen of Suffolks from John Keithley, Midvale, Idaho, for \$135 per head at the Idaho Ram Sale in Filer.

**S**PIRITED bidding by buyers at the 40th annual Idaho Ram Sale in Filer, Idaho, August 2 enabled sale averages to be posted near those of a year ago.

Buyers, anxiously looking for quality, paid an average price of \$91.13 for 392 Suffolk yearling rams. This division made up nearly 80 per cent of the total sale numbers.

Five Suffolk stud rams averaged \$129, 87 Suffolk ram lambs averaged \$53.71, while 11 Hampshire crossbred yearlings sold at an average price of \$75.23 and five Suffolk-Hampshire ram lambs were purchased at \$40. Overall average for the 500 rams sold at the sale was \$84.14.



## California Seeks Early Lamb Promotion

**F**OR thousands of years spring lambs have been heralded far and wide as a delicacy and have been featured just as have spring flowers, the melting of the winter snow, the new green grass for pastures and through more recent centuries spring fashions.

Modern merchandising constantly is looking for new ideas; something to attract and retain the interest of buyers whether it is food or clothing.

Food retailers have attempted to captivate the potential buyer with spring slogans and full page announcements and by radio and TV.

Repeatedly in years gone by the California association in its spring lamb advertising campaigns, has enlisted the support of many retailers of lamb to advertise spring lamb. It proved effective—more lamb consumption.

For the past six years without funds for bringing spring lamb to the attention of retailers and housewives, spring lamb advertising has been practically nil in California.

In the meantime, distributors of both foreign and domestic meats have capitalized on lamb's retreat and with the magic word of "SPRING" loaded retailers with large quantities of canned and smoked ham while at the same time the California Turkey Advisory Board with its promotion and advertising program for the past several years has through banners, radio, TV and newspaper advertising, effectively put over the idea that turkey for Easter is "The Meat."



M. P. Espil  
Arizona



Joe Mendiburu  
California



Wilbur F. Wilson  
Idaho



H. D. McCormick  
Indiana



J. W. Gray  
Mississippi



Don Tavenner  
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison  
Nevada



W. E. Overton  
New Mexico



Ken Johnson  
Oregon



Martin Tennant  
South Dakota



Chas. Schreiner, III  
Texas



Welby Aagard  
Utah



Parm Dickson  
Washington



Joseph M. Donlin  
Wyoming

We hear the argument why should lamb raisers advertise at this time . . . it would be costly and they at best could get only one-third of the market because of promotion campaigns of ham and turkey interests.

Should we follow that line of thought—why advertise and promote lamb at all?

We are in this business of promotion and advertising lamb for the express purpose of getting and retaining our share of the potential market.

The lamb producers of the U. S. had a spring lamb Easter market at one time . . . it's largely gone now.

We therefore ask the ASPC to divert sufficient funds to advertise spring lamb in California and other sections of the United States where it will be beneficial early in the season.

Inasmuch as California consumes 15 per cent or more of the lamb in the United States and with Arizona producing the first spring lamb in sizable quantities, we urge that spring lamb promotion and advertising be conducted where such spring lamb is consumed.

Also that spring lamb promotion and advertising be conducted in other sections of the U. S. as long as such advertising and promotion has an appeal to the consuming public. This period in U. S. A. seems to be for the three-month period March 15 to June 15.

—Joe Mendiburu, President  
California Wool Growers  
Association

## Texas Plans Screwworm Eradication Program

**A**N important item under discussion in Texas at the present is the development of a program to rid the Southwest of the costly screwworm fly problem. A plan similar to the one successfully conducted in Florida several years ago was discussed in a meeting of the Texas Animal Health Council at San Angelo, July 21. The council, comprised of 31 organizations, voted to set up a screwworm eradication subcommittee headed by T. A. Kincaid of our association and further adopted a plan to be submitted to the member organizations for approval. It is hoped that the program will get in full swing by late August. In Florida, the livestock producers contributed to a state fund, matching federal funds were secured, and the successful program using the sterile male fly technique was conducted.

The Texas association objected to a provision of the farm bill to include lambs under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 on the grounds that lamb marketing agreements or orders would result in production and marketing controls. A marketing order could disrupt the marketing procedure so necessary to the prompt moving of lamb which depends on the full cooperation of the feeders, packers, dealers and market agencies. The vote of the NWGA executive committee in Denver to request that lamb be deleted from this



provision was well received by our producers.

Directors of the Texas association, objecting to the provisions for control over the livestock industry, passed a resolution in opposition to the omnibus farm bill during the June quarterly meeting. Also, the plan that could reduce the authority of the Congress on farm legislative programs and place the authority in commodity committees and the Secretary of Agriculture was a point of objection.

We favor the extension of the National Wool Act but without crippling amendments and separate from controversial programs considered not to be in the best interests of free livestock operations.

—Chas. Schreiner III, President  
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association

## Let's Not Forget . . . There's More Work Ahead

**A** GAIN through united effort, the National Wool Act has been extended for four years. This legislation benefits the entire industry. It is questionable how long we could survive without it.

We must not become complacent with this accomplishment. Continued group endeavor is required to obtain an import quota on lambs, watch the danger of the broadness in the wilderness bill and many other problems that must be met.

Our annual fall offering of rams takes place at Pocatello, September 16. This will be a fine lot of rams of good quality. The contacts and discussion growers have with each other is well worth a day to attend.

Drought, along with considerably lower lamb prices from a year ago has caused liquidation of some outfits. Others are not replacing old ewes. It will take more than a passing interest in these problems of our industry. Out of persistence in times of adversity and discouragement, comes success.

—Wilbur F. Wilson, President  
Idaho Wool Growers Association

### NOTICE

It has just come to our attention that the Farmers Livestock Commission Company of Denver was inadvertently omitted from the advertising of the Denver Union Stockyards sheep auction which appeared on page 5 of the June issue of the National Wool Grower. We very much regret this omission and extend sincere apologies to this firm.



DEDICATED  
TO  
PROMOTION OF  
WOOLKNIT FASHIONS  
OF  
AMERICA

# Woolknit associates

1939-1961 22nd YEAR

Longest established wool promotion group... voluntarily organized by mill men and suppliers to promote and increase sale of all-American woolknit fashions. All funds of domestic origin.

**O**N June 13 when New York was pitched into darkness during the four-hour electrical blackout, and 623 guests were pouring into the dimly lit lobby, they were greeted by an invisible voice announcing, "This way to the Grand Ballroom, please," where the 17th annual Woolknit Fashion Show was being staged. They were startled by the brilliantly lighted Pierre Grand Ballroom that used the reliable method of the ancients for illuminating a room. Here were 468 tall, pink tapering candles, some of them in silver candelabra and others in juice glasses stuffed with paper napkins. The unforeseen emergency provided one of the most dramatic, most reverent and most effective lighting arrangements ever used for a fashion show.

Not one model had any misgivings about treading her path down the narrow, lengthy runway between panels of flickering two-foot high candles. Models backstage reassured each other that wool never ignites nor flares into blaze despite the close proximity of fashions to candles. Even the housemen encouraged models to go on with the performance, adding that "wool is used to smother fires; never starts them!"



468 tall candles were used to light runway at Woolknits fashion show when New York City was plunged into a 4-hour darkness due to power failure.

Editors by the dozen picked up the story and developed fascinating feature articles around it. One Washington, D. C. columnist conducted a personal survey to find buyers who attended the show to get their comments. One buyer said, "Everybody was terrifically gay including the waiters. There was no grouching. Apparently the emergency seemed to have loosened up a lot of people. They actually became more human."

The fashion show and banquet, presented for retail buyers and fashion press, represents the only event that completely reviews the entire knitwear industry's collections for fall 1961. A total of 123 styles from 95 designers in the dress and knitwear fields was shown in new, exciting, swirling and mobile silhouettes. Wool knitwear represents a booming fashion industry today that is going contrary to the business cycle on ready-to-wear. Rather than follow the decline curve in sales, knitwear volume—particularly on dresses, suits and co-ordinates—has been running anywhere from 250 to 325 per cent ahead during the past five years.

**T**HE overall projection of sweater production for 1961 indicates more than a four-and-one-half million increase in sweater units, with the greatest increase in the wool fiber.

Wool has shown an 80 per cent increase for fall 1961 according to reports from yarn dyers, while man-made fibers have shown a steady decrease for the years 1958, 1959 and 1960, with an additional decrease expected for 1961, and acrylics are expected to maintain their position.

"The first sweater was made of wool," says Eleanor Kairalla, "and I predict that eventually all sweaters will be made of wool and natural fibers. The only drawback to wool's complete superiority has been the factor of washability, which has now been overcome by the new process perfected by the Department of Agriculture, which will reach the trade by 1962. With this new feature, it was demonstrated that wool sweaters could be machine-washed in hot water at fast agitation and tumble-dried, and that wool blankets could be sterilized, with no shrinkage, no affect in finish or any change of hand."

## Possible Benefits of Wool Classing Studied By USDA

A wool classification service to producers—under which the product could be sold on the basis of its quality—would strengthen prices of the better qualities and improve the quality and preparation of wool produced, according to a technical bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The study brought out the fact that present uniform standards for domestic wool relate only to fineness, whereas standards are needed for many other quality elements that affect its use value. This lack makes it impossible to pay the growers on the basis of the actual value of their product. According to the bulletin, development of adequate standards and their use in marketing wool would:

(1) Increase the bargaining power of those who produce the higher qualities, and encourage improvement in the quality and preparation of wool;

(2) Increase the usefulness of price quotations;

(3) Reduce costs of multiple showing, resampling and reappraisal;

(4) Improve the collateral value of warehouse receipts for wool;

(5) Reduce risks from errors in quality evaluations; and

(6) Make possible other economies in marketing wool.

These changes would benefit both producers of wool and consumers of wool products, the bulletin says.

In a test of a classification service at western warehouses, prices to growers reflected differences in quality in the same way as prices quoted in central markets, according to the report.

One serious problem in applying grades and standards to wool is that there are large numbers of producers of small quantities of wool. For economical use of grading, it would be necessary to assemble their wool in large lots since grading of small lots is costly.

A copy of the report, "Wool Classification Service and Prices to Producers," Technical Bulletin 1247, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## Financial Facts Released On Meat Packing Industry

NET earnings of the American meat packing industry last year were estimated at \$110 million on total sales of \$13,250 million, the American Meat Institute reported today.

The 1960 earnings were down 19 per cent from \$136 million in 1959, while sales were down only slightly from the \$13,325 million total for 1959.

Last year's net earnings represented 8/10ths of 1 per cent on sales, compared with 1 per cent in 1959. The 1960 earnings, however, were 20 per cent higher than the 1947-60 average. Earnings represented 4.3 cents per dollar of assets and 6.6 cents per dollar of net worth, about the same as the 1947-60 average for the industry.

The volume of meat processed by U. S. packing plants in 1960 reached an all-time high of 27.6 billion pounds, 6 per cent above the previous year. Most of the increase was in beef, which soared to a record 13 billion pounds in 1960, up 1.1 billion pounds from the 1959 total.

These are some of the highlights in the 35th annual edition of "Financial Facts About the Meat Packing Industry," published by the AMI.

The report noted that the industry in 1960 paid out \$9,620 million for livestock

and other raw materials, about 2 per cent less than in 1959. Operating expenses were up 4 per cent from 1959. Wages and salaries soared to an all-time high of \$1,740 million, up \$65 million from the previous year. This increase in wages accounted for more than half of the 4 per cent increase in total operating expenses.

Meat packing companies participating in the survey reported that they plan to spend about \$94 million in capital improvements in 1961. Companies reported capital expenditures of about \$78 million each in 1959 and 1960.

The industry's total assets at the end of 1960 were estimated at a record of \$2,575 million, up \$50 million from 1959.

Homer R. Davison, AMI president, said that plans for increased capital expenditures during 1961 are indicative of the industry's determination to replace outmoded plants with modern facilities.

"While earnings were down in 1960 as compared with 1959, they compared favorably with the average for the past 14 years. The very considerable modernization program now under way in the industry should be reflected in improved earnings in future years," Mr. Davison said.

## New Rules For Apportionment of Grazing Capacity Increases

PROPOSED rules that would provide consistent distribution of additional grazing privileges in areas on the national land reserve where the grazing capacity has increased were announced July 31 by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

In the past, said Secretary Udall, the policy on apportionment of increased grazing capacity was vague and inadequate. As a result, similar cases were often handled differently, and there was very little consistency from district to district and state to state. The new proposal would offer simple, clear-cut guide-lines that would insure livestock operators of fair and equal treatment, said Secretary Udall.

Under the proposal, increases in grazing capacity would be apportioned primarily to assist stabilization of livestock operations controlling qualified base property. Base property is private land adjacent to or near federal grazing lands capable of supporting a livestock owner's herd during periods when public lands cannot be used. The Department said emphasis would also be given to restoration of grazing reductions that have been imposed to reach the grazing capacity of a particular range area. Priority in allocation of increased grazing privileges would be given to the livestock operators who contributed the most to improvement of the range where the grazing capacity increased.

## Rights-of-Way Fee Will Be Tied To Fair Market Value

NEW regulations that would require fee schedules for rights-of-way to reflect the fair market value of the public lands they cross were announced June 27 by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Secretary Udall said that under the proposal the charge for a right-of-way across public lands would be the fair market value of the right-of-way as determined by a Bureau of Land Management appraisal.

Bureau of Land Management Director Karl S. Landstrom said that under the new rules, rights-of-way charges would have to be paid in advance. He added that the charges would not be less than \$5 an acre per year. At any time following the first five years after the granting of a right-of-way BLM could, under the proposal, review the charges and make any necessary adjustment.

# THE HOOKWORM AND THE WHIPWORM

## *Tenth of a Series of Articles on Internal Parasites of Sheep*

By: JOHN T. LUCKER, B.S., M.A.

Beltsville Parasitological Laboratory, ADP, ARS, Beltsville, Md.

### The Hookworm

THE sheep hookworm, *Bunostomum trigonocephalum* (Fig. 1), lives in the small intestine. The males and females are whitish to brownish pink roundworms about three-fourths inch to one inch long and a little thicker than an ordinary pin. Like the hookworms that occur in other animals and in man, this species attaches itself firmly to the intestinal lining by means of its cuplike mouth. Although it can be distinguished easily from all other roundworms that normally inhabit the small intestine of sheep, its identification should always be confirmed by microscopic examination.

### Life Cycle

Hookworm eggs pass out of the host in the droppings. In the open they hatch and give rise to infective larvae in about a week under favorable conditions. The larvae migrate from the feces onto forage or litter. They are skin-penetrators and infection probably is acquired more often through the skin than by way of the mouth with forage. After penetrating the skin, the larvae first pass to the lungs by way of the circulatory system. There they break out into the air passages. After a brief period of development in the lungs, the young worms pass up the windpipe, are swallowed, pass to the small intestine, and attach themselves to the mucosa. Sexual maturity is reached about eight weeks after infection.

### Hookworm Disease or Bunostomiasis

A heavy infection—about 1,200 or more worms—causes a sheep to become anemic from loss of blood and may cause death especially if the animal's diet is

poor in protein. The blood loss occurs mainly because the worms extract blood from small vessels in the membranes lining the intestine.

Signs of hookworm disease include paleness of the skin and mucous membranes of the eyelids and mouth, dry wool, watery swelling under the lower jaw and of the abdomen and general unthriftiness. These symptoms are practically indistinguishable from those of haemonchosis (see second article of this series January 1961 issue.) If such signs appear, one or more sick sheep may be killed and examined to determine whether the hookworm or the large stomach worm is the primary cause of the trouble. Heavy hookworm infections are uncommon; however, moderate infections may tip the balance against survival of a lamb that also harbors large numbers of large stomach worms.

### Distribution and Control

The hookworm is generally distributed in regions where summers are warm and moist. Infection no doubt is acquired to some extent by grazing. Therefore, the management practices generally recommended for control of other roundworms are also useful. Infection is especially likely to occur in sheep forced to bed down on damp contaminated litter or to stand in such litter to feed from racks and troughs. Such conditions evidently give maximum opportunity for the larvae to get onto the skin. Hence frequent removal of litter from lambing barns, where lambs may become infected long before they are put out to graze, as well as from feedlots and holding pens, is indicated for control of this parasite.

### The Common Whipworm

The common whipworm, *Trichuris ovis*, (Fig. 2) lives primarily in the cecum of sheep. It also occurs in goats, cattle and wild ruminants. It is from 2 to 3½ inches long. The first two-thirds of the worm is as fine as the finest thread. Only the thicker whitish rear part of the body can be readily seen lying on the surface of the opened cecum.

### Life Cycle

Whipworm eggs leave the host's body in the droppings. An infective larva develops in the egg in two to three weeks in warm humid weather. The eggs do not hatch in the open, but natural forces scatter them about on the forage and substrate. Soon after the infective egg is swallowed, whether with forage or as a result of licking a contaminated surface, it hatches, probably in the abomasum. Existing reports indicate that much, if not all, of the subsequent development from larva to sexually mature adult takes place in the cecum. This development takes four to six weeks.

### The Disease—Trichuriasis

Whipworm infections have not been shown to affect the health of sheep or to cause well-defined symptoms. However, very little experimentation has been done to determine just how much damage heavy infections may cause. The developing larvae are reported to become embedded in the cecal mucosa and the fore part of the adult is sometimes found rather deeply embedded in it. Inflamed thickened areas sometimes surround the points where the worms are attached.

### Distribution and Control

This species is almost universally distributed. Infective whipworm eggs are exceedingly resistant to unfavorable climatic conditions and can survive for years. Even lambs raised in barns under the best practical sanitation may acquire light infections. No special measures have been devised for the control of whipworm infection.

<sup>1</sup>Farmers Bulletin 1330:14. 1961.



Fig. 1. The sheep hookworm (natural size):<sup>1</sup> females (left), males (right).



Fig. 2. The sheep whipworm (natural size):<sup>1</sup> females (left), males (right).





## LAMB market report—Aug.

# Prices Seesaw and Tail Off; Slaughter Continues Slight Increase

August 23, 1961

**L**IVE lamb prices showed substantial increases during the first few days of August, see-sawed back and forth at the mid point and then tailed off some toward the latter part of the month.

On August 22 choice and prime live slaughter lamb prices were from 50 cents to \$1 higher with New York wholesale carcass prices showing a \$1 to \$2 increase over the same day a month earlier.

With exception of the first week in August total weekly slaughter continued to show a slight increase over the same period a year ago. This coupled with widespread weather variations has largely brought about the up and down see-sawing noted in live lamb prices.

The 1961 lamb crop at 21,532,000 is 1 per cent larger than last year—up 2 per cent in the 13 western states and down 2 per cent in the 35 native sheep states. Most of the gain was in "early lambs"; therefore fall slaughter is expected to run near that of a year ago.

U. S. cold storage holdings amounted to 12 million pounds in January, 1961, similar to the 1960 level. However, by May 31 freezer stocks had jumped to 24 million pounds, a 100 per cent increase over the May 31 holdings in 1960. During this same period the government purchased 12.3 million pounds of frozen lamb which no doubt accounts for a sizable share of the increased storage. Stocks increased to 26 million pounds by June 30 but dropped to 24 million by August 1.

### Imports Gain Sharply

U. S. meat imports showed sharp gains in June. Lamb and mutton jumped from 5,324,000 pounds in May to 9,684,847 pounds in June. The 1960 June imports amounted to only 3,795,780 pounds.

Meat consumption in 1961 is expected to reach 28,740,000,000 pounds according to the National Live Stock and Meat Board. This is 14 billion more pounds of beef, veal, pork and lamb than Americans consumed in the 30's.

Fall range feed conditions throughout the West are expected to average below those of last year. Only a few isolated areas may expect range conditions better than last fall.

The USDA on August 15 announced plans to buy frozen ground beef for schools participating in the National School Lunch program.

The identification of imported meat, repackaged as to country of origin, should be very beneficial to the housewife. The new regulation was issued in the form of Memorandum 291, July 31, 1961.

According to reports the USDA will soon open a thorough study of livestock feeding by packers and chain stores—this study is to be aimed at finding whether these practices result in reduced competition in livestock markets and lower prices to producers.

Swift & Company has announced they will make available to the entire meat industry their Pro-Ten process for tenderizing meat—the process could have profound effect on the whole meat industry.

Armour and Company have disclosed that their organization has started production of "freeze-dry" steak, stews and other foods—they can be kept for up to a year without refrigeration.

## Country Sales and Contracting CALIFORNIA

Early August: A total of 29 loads of choice and prime 92- to 105-pound woolled and shorn lambs with number 1 pelts moved at \$16.50, while 2½ loads of choice and prime 92- to 100-pound shorn lambs with number 1 and 2 pelts moved at \$15 to \$15.50.

Mid August: Around 10 loads of choice and prime 90- to 95-pound woolled slaughter lambs were sold on a delivered basis at \$17.50. Nine loads of choice and prime slaughter lambs with number 1 and 2 pelts weighing 102 to 105 pounds moved at \$17 to \$17.50.

Ewes: Two loads of utility and good shorn ewes with number 1 pelts moved at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

## COLORADO

Early August: Local packer buyers continued to draw a large number of lambs from other trade areas. Few direct sales in Colorado. Several loads of choice shorn spring lambs weighing around 102 pounds with number 2 pelts moved at \$16.75. A load of choice full woolled 94-pound San Luis Valley lambs moved at \$18 to Iowa packer.

Mid August: Around 20 loads of choice and prime 90- to 100-pound San Luis Valley slaughter lambs moved at \$18.25 to \$19.50 with a few choice and prime 90-pound shorn lambs selling at \$17.50. A few loads of prime 85- to 98-pound spring slaughter lambs moved at \$18.50 to \$19.25.

### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1961	1960
Week ended.....	Aug. 12	Aug. 13
Inspected Sheep and Lamb Slaughter to Date....	8,391,669	7,606,145
Denver Average Lamb Prices.....		
Prime .....	\$19.74	\$20.25
Choice .....	18.04	19.18
Good .....	15.80	17.68
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds.....	42.20	44.50
Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	42.20	44.00

### Lamb and Mutton Weekly Kill (Week ended)

	(No. Head)	July 22	July 29	Aug. 5	Aug. 12
1961		280,000	260,000	270,000	285,000
1960		262,000	251,000	272,000	275,000

### June Meat Production (No. Head)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep & Lambs
1961	2,262,200	565,000	6,006,400	1,439,800
1960	2,201,900	625,500	6,104,800	1,311,500

### Lamb and Mutton Imports—Pounds

	March	April	May	June
1961	6,116,258	4,371,597	5,324,000	9,684,847
1960	3,660,366	6,056,869	3,706,000	3,795,780

## IDAHO

Early August: A band of 3,000 choice 99- to 107-pound slaughter lambs moved from southern Idaho at \$16 to \$16.25 f.o.b.

Mid August: A string of 8,000 spring feeder lambs mostly choice with a fancy end weighing 70 to 82 pounds sold at \$12 to \$13. A string of 4,500 head of choice and fancy feeders sold at \$14. A band of 4,000 choice with fancy end 80- to 85-pound feeder lambs moved at \$13 to \$13.50.

## MONTANA

Early August: Around 6,000 good and choice 80- to 95-pound mixed slaughter and feeder spring lambs sold at \$13.50 to \$14, while a string of 1,000 good and choice 80- to 90-pound feeders moved at \$12.50.

Mid August: In eastern Montana a band of 4,500 good to mostly choice 70- to 85-pound feeder spring lambs were contracted for late September delivery at \$13.50. In central Montana a total of 5,000 good and choice 75- to 90-pound feeders were contracted for immediate to September delivery at \$12.50 to \$13.

Ewes: In western Montana around 3,000 good quality, good-mouthed stock ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per head. Around 1,000 good and choice yearling ewes moved at \$17 per head. Another band of 1,100 good and choice around 115- to 125-pound yearling breeding ewes moved at \$14.50 per head. A band of mostly good four-year-old breeding ewes sold at \$8 per head.

## NEW MEXICO

Early August: In the Clovis area around 6,000 good and choice 75- to 90-pound slaughter lambs moved at \$12 to \$14. A total of 15,000 mostly choice 55- to 75-pound feeders moved at \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Mid August: 540 choice and prime 88-pound lambs sold at \$14.50. A total of 12,400 choice and fancy feeder lambs weighing 68 to 78 pounds moved at \$11 to \$12.

## NEVADA

Mid August: A string of 5,500 head choice and prime 95- to 108-pound woolled slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$17.75.

## OREGON

Early August: A load of choice 85-pound feeder lambs moved at \$13 delivered.

Mid August: A string of 6,500 choice and prime slaughter and choice and fancy feeder lambs moved at \$12.75 to \$13.75 straight including over 50 per cent slaughter lambs, current to September delivery. A band of 3,700 mostly choice 75- to 80-pound feeder lambs moved at \$12 to \$12.75. A string of 1,000 fine wool 80-pound wethers sold at \$10.75.

# this month's QUIZ



DO YOU THINK THE GREASE WOOL  
AND WOOL TOP FUTURES MARKETS  
SHOULD BE RETAINED OR ABOL-  
ISHED? WHY DO YOU FEEL AS  
YOU DO?

I do not believe that the futures market in wool was ever intended to help the grower, but was instituted for the benefit of the buyers and manufacturers. In this it has probably served its purpose. The abolition of the futures market could have no ill effect on the grower.

—Alvin C. Fitzhugh  
Chromo, Colorado

I think the grease wool and wool top futures markets should be retained. It leaves the deal out in the open and a person can see how it goes along from time to time.

—Wilbur Fredd,  
LaJara, Colorado

Ewes: A band of 8,000 mostly fine woolled yearling to solid-mouth ewes sold at \$5 to \$13.75 per head to Idaho and California. A string of five and six-year-old replacement ewes sold at \$4.50. A band of 1,600 yearling ewes moved from eastern Oregon at \$13 to \$15.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Mid August: A few loads of choice and prime 87- to 93-pound spring slaughter lambs moved at \$18.25 to \$18.50.

## TEXAS

Early August: Slaughter spring lambs continued selling at \$15, a few outstanding tops going at \$15.50. Whitefaced feeder lambs sold at \$10 to \$11 with blackfaces bringing \$11 to \$11.50. In the San Angelo area a string of 1,200 blackfaced feeder lambs moved at \$11.50. From the Big Lake area a string of 95-pound fats sold at \$14.25 and \$11.25 on 80-pound feeders.

## UTAH

Mid August: Two bands of mixed choice and prime 90-pound woolled slaughter lambs sold at \$17.75 and a

I don't know whether the grease wool and wool top futures markets should be retained or not. I wish something could be done to help the market though.

—Jim Maddox  
Colorado City, Texas

OUR area is primarily one of row-crop farming, our two main crops being cotton and soybeans. We feel that a properly regulated futures market is essential for these two commodities.

Although I know little about the wool futures market, I would think that with regulation to prevent manipulation the wool futures market should be retained as an aid to the producer, the broker and the processor.

—J. W. Gray, Jr.  
Dublin, Mississippi

band of choice and fancy 70-pound woolled feeders moved at \$13. Two bands of choice and prime 97- to 98-pound woolled slaughter lambs moved at \$17. A string of 1,300 head, expected 25 per cent choice and prime slaughter lambs 75 per cent feeders, moved at \$13.75 straight.

## WASHINGTON

Mid August: The Moses Lake pool sold a total 790 head of choice 93-pound lambs at \$15.10. A string of 1,777 choice and prime 97-pound slaughter lambs moved at \$16.50 to \$17 delivered. Seven hundred good and choice 98- to 100-pound lambs sold on carcass grade basis at \$33.25 on choice and \$30 on good.

## WYOMING

Early August: A band of 1,500 good and choice feeder spring lambs moved at \$12.75 to Iowa for fall delivery.

Mid August: A total of 15,500 good and choice mixed slaughter and feeder lambs moved at \$13.50 to \$14.50. Contracting of feeder lambs for October delivery increased and an estimated 20,000 were contracted at \$12.50 to \$14.



Wyoming's Miss Wool, Donna Rae McHale of Torrington, Wyoming, as she appeared in the Central Wyoming Fair parade. Donna Rae, a sophomore at the University of Wyoming, was runner-up to Gayle Hudgens, Miss Wool of America.

## Brief History Of Make It Yourself With Wool Contest

By: MRS. FRANK ELLIS  
Auxiliary Press Correspondent

IN 1946 the National Wool Growers Auxiliary started the Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest. It has been so successful because it is an interesting project for the women of the auxiliary and benefits all people concerned with it. For the young women and girls entering it is a youth program, recognizing skill and constructive activity. It gives the girls poise, self-confidence and satisfaction of accomplishment. It educates them in choosing suitable patterns, material and accessories for their clothing—something which will be of value to them all their lives. From the viewpoint of the wool grower, as well as contributing to a youth program, it teaches the girls the superior qualities of 100 per cent virgin wool through its use.

The "sewing with wool" was first conceived by the auxiliary women of Utah, where they encouraged girls in the schools to sew with wool by giving awards in the home economics classes. In 1946 when Mrs. Delbert Chipman was president of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary she decided to extend the contest into all the auxiliary states. She enlisted the cooperation of

the Wool Bureau, through the American Wool Council. Then she traveled to all the auxiliary states, speaking to the women about organizing a contest for sewing with wool. The name was adopted "MAKE IT YOURSELF—WITH WOOL."

### Six States Started in 1946

—Utah, Texas, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho and Wyoming—with approximately 200 girls entering. The men's associations in the states assisted with the financing and the women raised money in various ways. Most contest directors paid their own travel and other expenses. There were no rules at first, but these were worked out at national meetings the following years.

The first national contest was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 25, 1947,

with each of the six participating states sending six girls for the judging and style revue. The third national contest was in February of 1949 in San Antonio, Texas, and contestants from many states had difficulty reaching there because of the disastrous blizzard. There were eight states and about 600 contestants that year.

Other auxiliary states joined the contest work each year and large companies such as Woolworth, Singer, woolen mills and airlines recognized the worth of the contest and donated prizes. The National Education Association endorsed it as an incentive in the schools, the extension department through 4-H Clubs encouraged participation, and many civic groups such as women's clubs, home economics clubs, etc., recognized the contest as a beneficial youth program.

Now 22 states conduct this contest and several more states are interested in joining. Last year, 1960, approximately 20,000 girls wrote for information and about 10,000 sewed with wool, and modeled garments in over 275 style shows with a total audience of approximately 46,000 persons.

Recently the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest was commended by Candy Jones, famous photographers' model as being one of the three best run and reliable contests in the United States.

Fall is upon us now—give your support to the girls interested in sewing, encourage them to enter the Make It Yourself With Wool contests in your area, and give our wonderful natural fiber WOOL a big boost.

### MIYWW Contest Film

THE American Wool Council is producing a 10-minute motion picture film on the Make It Yourself With Wool contest for use in all contest states and areas to promote the contest on a nation-wide scale.

The film will be distributed through the Council's home sewing department to contest directors who in turn will distribute the film in their state or area to familiarize prospective contestants with the contest. It is expected to have wide use in schools and colleges. The film will be in 16 mm color and sound.

SEND AUXILIARY PRESS ITEMS AND PICTURES TO MRS. FRANK ELLIS, JR., 2715 HANWAY, CASPER, WYOMING. MATERIAL SHOULD BE IN HER HANDS BY THE SEVENTH OF EACH MONTH FOR THE FOLLOWING ISSUE OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.



# Meat Promotion Committee Requests Sustained Efforts By Retailers, Packers

**R**EPRESENTATIVES of livestock growers and feeders, in attendance at the National Meat Promotion Committee meeting, July 14, 1961, in Chicago, recommended that meat retailers and packers and the public food service industry continue a sustained high level of meat promotion. They noted that record-breaking supplies, now and in future months, offer exceptional opportunities for merchandising meat for consumption both at home and in public eating establishments.

Spokesmen for livestock, farm, marketing, retailer and packer organizations, as well as livestock, meat and poultry service and trade groups, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and agricultural universities, came to the meeting to study the supply situation and determine the promotion needs in months ahead.

Figures on the production outlook, presented at the meeting, were compiled by a group of agricultural economists from all segments of the industry, in addition to U.S. Department of Agriculture and agricultural universities. The economists made their statistical estimates during the two days preceding the committee meeting.

Noting that record-breaking meat supplies will be the dominant factor in the coming months, grower representatives on the committee went on record in assuring packers and retailers that they would be provided with ample supplies of all meats, in the months ahead, especially in the last quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962, with pork supplies particularly expected to move up in those two periods. The committee pointed out that this represents a challenge to distributors of meat to merchandise and promote meat products aggressively as part of an overall program by the entire industry aimed at producing and merchandising a sustained high level of meat supplies to meet the needs and demands of the nation's consumers.

Special attention was called to the fact that the total meat production in the last quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962, are expected to be the highest on record for those two quarters, with the second quarter of 1962 almost equaling the record—established this year—for that quarter.

Pork production will be 6.9 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1961 than in the same period of 1960 with beef output up 2.7 per cent. Lamb supplies will be down slightly—2.6 per cent. Of special significance is the fact that about 25 per cent more pounds of turkey

meat than last year will be available also for marketing during the Thanksgiving-Christmas season. Veal supplies in the fourth quarter are expected to move up 4.5 per cent over the same period of 1960.

Pork production in the first quarter of 1962 is estimated to be 7.4 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1961 with beef output up 2.6 per cent and lamb production down 4.3 per cent. Turkey production will likely be cut back in 1962, but heavy supplies are expected to be carried in storage and will be competitive with some red meats at least through the Easter season.

The National Meat Promotion Commit-

tee recommended that retailers and packers, in their merchandising, advertising and promotion programs, emphasize to consumers the great variety of many different meat products available for a well-rounded nutritious diet built around essential high-protein foods. It was observed that consumers like freedom of selection and variety in the menu; and that they have the opportunity in the United States as in no other country of selecting many and varied high-protein foods of animal origin.

The committee took note of intensified campaigns within the industry during the summer months by which fresh pork has been promoted for outdoor cookery along with beef and lamb. It was suggested further that the annual meat for Christmas promotion of the livestock and meat industry could be utilized, through special efforts of all branches of the industry.

## Mobile Lamburger Stand Used To Promote Consumption In Wyoming



**T**HERE was a new "hawker's" cry at the Niobrara County Fair in Lusk, Wyoming, August 16-18. As a means of promoting lamb the Niobrara Sheep Breeders Association and Wyoming Purebred Columbia Association sold delicious lamburgers from a specially prepared and painted mobile lamburger stand. This stand is a converted school bus. Joseph Pfister, Node, Wyoming, originator of the promotion suggested that the bus be painted white and have "advertising conspicuously drooling all over the thing."

"Hawkers" were identifiable not only by their "cry" but by hatbands which they and other sheepmen wore. The lamburgers were served in specially printed sandwich bags with printed napkins advertising upcoming ram sales in the area.

There was a special booth at the fair at which lamb recipes were distributed as well as information about the predominant breeds in Wyoming.

The lamburgers were a smashing success at the fair and exceeded all expectations. They were served to 900 fairgoers—far above the 500 which it was expected would be served. In the past the fair never sold more than 500 hamburgers and hot dogs together. Compliments and enthusiasm about the "delicious lamburgers" could be heard all over.

It is expected that 2,000 to 3,000 lamburgers will be served at the Wyoming State Fair in Douglas, August 28 to September 2.



## NEWS FROM

### *Woolens and Worsted of America*

415 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

**M**ONDAY, August 21, was a big letter day for Gayle Hudgens, Miss Wool of America, as she took off from Idlewild Airport in New York on the first leg of what will be the longest, most extended tour ever undertaken in the history of the Miss Wool program.

Her autumn itinerary will take her to nearly three times as many stores as were visited last year, keeping her on the move straight through the end of October.

#### **Culmination of Many Months' Work**

The tour itself is the culmination of many months of hard and concentrated work and study at the New York headquarters of Woolens and Worsted of America, where Gayle found there was much more to the Miss Wool program than glamour and beautiful clothes. She received, in fact, a complete indoctrination course in the American wool textile industry, and put in many long and tiring hours at fittings and photography sessions.

Now, she is touring the country as an able, articulate and beautiful "Ambassador of Good Wool," carrying the

industry's message to all parts of the country.

#### **American Wool Month**

Of major significance at this time, too, is the current AMERICAN WOOL MONTH promotion, also sponsored annually by Woolens and Worsted of America.

Retailer support of the program is at an all-time high, with requests pouring into WAWA's offices for brochures, displays and other promotional materials. New display posters were designed for the occasion, including a special printing for Montgomery Ward, which will use the posters in its stores throughout the country.

In support of the promotion, WAWA has secured appropriate proclamations citing the event from state governors and mayors of key cities across the country. In New York City, a huge banner announcing AMERICAN WOOL MONTH has been strung over Seventh Avenue in the heart of the world's largest garment district, helping to bring the campaign to the attention of the many thousands of store buyers who visit the area daily.

Special syndicated columns and press articles prepared by WAWA also are helping to emphasize this most important promotional period. All types of features are included in this aspect of the promotion ranging from fashion news to business and industry stories.

Radio and television, too, will be used extensively during this period, with a broad range of activities planned, including interviews, news reports and participation in fashion shows and other personal appearances by Miss Wool and many key industry leaders.

Planning and coordinating the Miss Wool tour and arranging the AMERICAN WOOL MONTH promotion has made this a busy season, indeed, for Woolens and Worsted of America.

#### **SEPTEMBER IS NAT'L. WOOL MONTH.**

**Buy at least one wool garment and ask your friends to do the same.**

## **Beef Eating Qualities Linked To Grades**

**T**HE recently completed study by the American Meat Institute Foundation of Chicago through their contract with the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service shows that higher grade beef is significantly more tender, juicy and flavorful than lower grades. The study also indicates that the federal meat grader's estimate of beef palatability on the basis of USDA grade standards is about as accurate as the available laboratory measures of uncooked beef.

However, the study did not provide definite information on how to improve grade standards for beef, though the report made the point that neither the present grades nor the laboratory analyses of beef are infallible guides to palatability.

The study also indicates that palatability is affected by so many factors that a simple objective test for this attribute is unlikely in the near future. It points out the need for much additional research if more accurate and more objective means of identifying the factors that affect beef quality are to be developed.

The study, just published as USDA Technical Bulletin No. 1231 entitled "Beef Muscle Characteristics as Related to Carcass Grade, Carcass Weight and Degree of Aging," is available free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## **IN MEMORIAM**

### **Francis A. Kern**

**F**RANCIS Asbury Kern, prominent Washington attorney, livestock man and civic leader died in Ellensburg, August 18 after a heart attack. Mr. Kern was the father of Philip B. Kern, Washington Wool Growers Association secretary.

Asbury Kern was known for his work in developing irrigation in Washington. He served as secretary and attorney for the water district and he was also president of the Washington State Irrigation Institute. He was a former executive committee member of the Washington Wool Growers Association and a life member of the county and state cattlemen's associations. A leader in civic affairs, he served as president of the Washington State Bar Association in 1953-54 and for five years was a member of its board of governors.

The National Wool Grower extends sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

The National Wool Grower



**WALKING IN THE RAIN**

Miss Wool of America is a picture of sartorial splendor in this uniquely tailored rain dress by Vogue Pattern Service. This is but one of the many outstanding designs lovely Gayle Hudgens is modeling on her Miss Wool tour of stores across the country.

# Lamb Crop Up 1% From 1960; 10% From 10-Year Average

THE 1961 lamb crop totaled 21,532,000 head, 1 per cent larger than the 21,323,000 lambs produced in 1960 and 10 per cent above the 1950-59 average, according to the USDA Crop Reporting Board. The 13 western sheep states (11 western states, South Dakota and Texas) produced 2 per cent more lambs in 1961 than in 1960 and 14 per cent more than average. The lamb crop in the 35 native sheep states (excludes the 13 western states) is 2 per cent smaller than last year but 2 per cent above average. In Texas, where approximately 15 per cent of the nation's lambs are produced, the 1961 crop is 4 per cent above 1960 and 18 per cent above average.

## Lambing Percentage Unchanged

The lamb crop percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes, one year old or older on farms and ranches January 1) this year is 95, the same as a year earlier but two points above the average. The western states lambing percentage at 91 is also unchanged from a year earlier, but the lambing percentage in the native states at 105 is one point above last year. The Texas lambing percentage at 79 compares with 80 in 1960 and the average of 73.

The number of breeding ewes one year old and older on farms and ranches on January 1, 1961 was 1 per cent above 1960, but ewe lambs under one year old were 11 per cent below January 1, 1960.

## Western States

The 1961 lamb crop in the 13 western states totaled 14,248,000 head—2 per cent above the 13,906,000 lambs saved in 1960 and 14 per cent above average. The number of breeding ewes 1 year old and older on farms and ranches on January 1, 1961 was 2 per cent above 1960. The number of early lambs

(dropped before March 15) in the western states was 3 per cent more than a year earlier.

## Native States

The lamb crop at 7,284,000 head in the 35 native sheep states is 2 per cent below 1960, but 2 per cent above average. A decline in the number of breeding ewes more than offset the increase in the lambing percentage resulting in the smaller lamb crop. In the 35 native states the lamb crop was smaller in 20 states, unchanged in five states, and larger in 10 states.

## 1961 LAMB CROP

State and Division	BREEDING EWES 1 YR. + JANUARY 1			Lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 yr. + January 1 <sup>1</sup>			LAMBS SAVED <sup>1</sup>		
	10-Yr. Av. 1950-59			10-Yr. Av. 1950-59			10-Yr. Av. 1950-59		
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Thousands			Number			Thousands		
Arizona	318	347	343	83	84	85	265	293	292
California	1,360	1,416	1,487	93	93	94	1,260	1,317	1,398
Colorado	1,056	1,200	1,188	97	102	100	1,028	1,224	1,188
Idaho	856	902	920	112	113	113	958	1,019	1,040
Montana	1,253	1,331	1,291	89	93	94	1,115	1,238	1,214
Nevada	352	274	268	87	87	89	304	238	239
New Mexico	968	874	918	78	80	84	752	701	770
Oregon	652	699	734	99	99	100	645	692	734
South Dakota	822	1,207	1,286	101	105	103	840	1,269	1,322
Texas	3,791	3,942	4,139	73	80	79	2,766	3,154	3,270
Utah	1,134	1,065	1,022	86	88	89	979	937	910
Washington	217	234	239	114	113	116	248	264	277
Wyoming	1,598	1,773	1,791	84	88	89	1,339	1,560	1,594
Total 13									
Western States	14,377	15,264	15,626	87	91	91	12,499	13,906	14,248
Total 35									
Native States	6,746	7,142	6,926	106	104	105	7,137	7,417	7,284
U. S. Total	21,123	22,406	22,552	93	95	95	19,636	21,323	21,532

<sup>1</sup>Lambs saved defined as lambs living June 1, or sold before June 1 in the native states and lambs docked or branded in the western sheep states.

## Wool Show . . .

(Continued from page 23)

- University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

### CORRIEDALE RAM CLASS

- Lester Crane, Santa Rosa, California
- University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

### CORRIEDALE EWE CLASS

- Lester Crane, Santa Rosa, California

### COLUMBIA RAM CLASS

- Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah
- L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas
- W. A. Deneke, Bozeman, Montana
- Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana

### COLUMBIA EWE CLASS

- L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas
- Earl Butler, Pray, Montana
- L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas
- A. C. Kaiser, Monte Vista, Colorado

### PANAMA RAM CLASS

- Fred Laidlaw, Carey, Idaho
- Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho

### PANAMA EWE CLASS

- Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho

### OTHER BREEDS RAM CLASS

- Maillard Ranch Company, Yorkville, California

- Maillard Ranch Company, Yorkville, California

### OTHER BREEDS EWE CLASS

- Maillard Ranch Company, Yorkville, California

### COMMERCIAL RANGE CLASS

#### Fine Wool

- Shanks Brothers, Yeso, New Mexico
- Maillard Ranch Company, Yorkville, California
- Maillard Ranch Company, Yorkville, California
- F. V. Cauhope, Hope, New Mexico

#### One-half Blood

- Maillard Ranch Company, Yorkville, California
- W. E. Johnson & Sons, Spearfish, South Dakota
- Pete Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota

#### Three-eighths Blood

- Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho
- R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado
- Rollins Brothers, Lyman, Wyoming

#### One-fourth Blood

- R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado

### COMMERCIAL FARM CLASS

#### One-half Blood

- Lee Crane, Santa Rosa, California
- R. V. Hargrove, Bozeman, Montana

### Three-eighths Blood

- John M. Cok, Manhattan, Montana
- R. V. Hargrove, Bozeman, Montana

### One-fourth Blood

- John Cok, Manhattan, Montana
- Earl Butler, Pray, Montana

## Washington Ram Sale Average Hits \$99.08

AS the Washington Wool Growers Association tallied up the results of its ram sale in Yakima August 9, it became their greatest in terms of total animals sold and dollar volume. Total sales amounted to \$22,335 with 219 rams being sold at an average of \$99.08 and 19 ewes for an average of \$33.54.

Top buyer of the day was S. Martinez Livestock Company when they purchased 53 rams.

A total of 106 Suffolks sold for an average price of \$98.92; 21 Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds at \$210.50; 45 Hampshires, \$97.67; 12 Rambouillets, \$92.92; 32 Columbias, \$39.91 and 5 Targhees at \$17. All ewes sold were Suffolks.



# Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

## COLUMBIAS

BARTON, LEE R.  
Manti, Utah  
BRADFORD, MARK  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
DICKENS, JACK  
Walden, Colorado  
ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
HANSON, MARK B.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
HOWEY, VERN  
Center, Colorado  
KAISER, A. C. (AL)  
102 - 2nd Ave., Monte Vista, Colorado  
KILLIAN, BYRON  
Salem, Utah  
MARKLEY, JACK  
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1  
MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.  
1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
NORDAN, L. A.  
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas  
PFISTER, JOSEPH  
Node, Wyoming  
POWELL, A. W.  
Sisseton, South Dakota  
RHOADES, A. FOSTER  
Hanna, Utah  
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)  
Monte Vista, Colorado  
THOMAS, PETE & GARTH  
Malad, Idaho

## CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
M. F. CUSTER & SONS  
Rt. 2, Twin Falls, Idaho  
JACOBS, EDWIN  
Box 356, Norwood, Colorado  
OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.  
Spanish Fork, Utah

## HAMPSHIRE

ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho

HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS, EDWIN  
Box 356, Norwood, Colorado  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah

## PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH  
Rupert, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Box 53, Rupert, Idaho  
LINFORD, A. R.  
Raymond, Idaho  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

## RAMBOUILLETS

BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.  
Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SON, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD  
Ephraim, Utah  
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM, INC.  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah  
NIELSON SHEEP CO.  
Ephraim, Utah  
OLSEN, CLIFFORD  
Ephraim, Utah  
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.  
Node, Wyoming  
THE PAULY RANCH, INC.  
Deer Lodge, Montana  
WILLIAMS, RALEIGH  
Spanish Farms  
Spanish Fork, Utah

## SUFFOLKS

ARMACOST, EARL  
Cambridge, Idaho  
BLAKLEY, ROY. C.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
BURTON, T. B.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
COGHILL, LOUIS W.  
Steamboat Springs, Colorado  
CURRY, S. E. AND JOHN W.  
Plainview, Texas  
M. F. CUSTER & SONS  
Rt. 2, Twin Falls, Idaho  
HAYS & SON, J. R.  
Box 24, Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
JACOBS, EDWIN  
Box 356, Norwood, Colorado  
JENKINS, ALLAN  
Newton, Utah  
JOHN C. KEITHLEY  
Midvale, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Box 53, Rupert, Idaho  
LARSEN, JACK D.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
MOON, MYRTHE N.  
Tabiona, Utah  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROOK, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
WANKIER, FARRELL T.  
Levan, Utah  
WARFIELD, L. D.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
WILLIAMS, RALEIGH  
Spanish Farms  
Spanish Fork, Utah

## TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.  
Stanford, Montana  
JOHNSON & SONS, WARREN  
Spearfish, South Dakota  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Helena, Montana

# Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending August 21, 1961.

## PASTURES

Range and pasture conditions continued short and dry in the far Northwest, as warm dry weather persisted another week. Fire danger to forest and rangelands remained high to extreme in most sections of the region. Danger of range fires continued to also be a serious threat in California, where Sudan grass, beet and stubble fields are being utilized for emergency grazing purposes. Supplemental feeding of livestock on lower ranges was necessary in many areas of California, and stock water supplies continued to be a problem in much of the state. Scattered showers of recent weeks improved feed prospects slightly in the Great Basin and Arizona, but ranges are still mostly in poor condition.

Heavy rains helped pastures and ranges in the southeastern part of North Dakota, but conditions in the remainder of the state continued very dry. Another dry week was reported for Montana, where soil moisture is extremely short, especially east of the continental divide. Pastures continued to furnish unusually good late summer grazing in practically all sections of the central Great Plains. Recent rains improved pasture and range conditions in the southern Great Plains. Texas range and feed supplies continued good, despite normal drying at this date.

Pasture conditions declined slightly from a week earlier in some areas in the eastern half of the country, although forage supplies were still considered adequate in most sections. Generally open weather during the period was very favorable for haying operations throughout the nation with the second crop nearly completed, the third cutting well along in many areas, and the fourth cutting starting in some localities.

## ARIZONA

Show Low and Snowflake,  
Navajo County  
August 10, 1961

It has been extremely dry—much drier than last year—with no early moisture. As a result we have had to feed our sheep a supplement. However, summer rains are now starting but are

of a local nature. This year we have no lambs on the range.

There have been no contracts in this area for lambs for fall delivery nor have there been any recent sales for yearling ewes. The going price for fine-wooled yearling ewes is \$16 to \$18.

We have not heard of any wool transactions recently.

—Sinnott and Gibson


## COLORADO

LaJara, Conejos County  
August 10, 1961

I have a farm flock which I run on irrigated pasture. Although we have had no unusual storms there has been plenty of moisture. As a result the grass is good but we are bothered by numerous weeds.

I expect my lambs to be mostly fat when they come off the range. I do not know if there have been any lamb contracts for fall delivery or sales of yearling ewes since August 1. The demand for yearling ewes is no greater than last year. There have been no wool transactions in this area.

—Wilbur Fredd



**12 & 14 Foot  
SHEEP  
CAMPS**  
One or Two Beds

Four Models with New Chassis  
Patent No. 2701393  
In Business Since 1907  
**WM. E. MADSEN & SONS**  
MANUFACTURING CO.  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

*Pendleton*®

**Traditional Quality  
in 100% Virgin Wool**

The Pendleton name has become synonymous with woolens of outstanding character and distinctive styling through a long-established policy of maintaining high quality standards and consistently promoting only 100% virgin wool.

*Only nature can produce*

*the living fiber . . . WOOL*

Pendleton Woolen Mills — Portland, Oregon

## 19th Annual IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

— The Greatest Purebred Ewe Sale in the West —

### EWES and RAMS

ALL BREEDS OF SHEEP IN PEN LOTS OF ONE TO SIX

**WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1961 - 10:00 A. M.**

BONNEVILLE COUNTY FAIR BUILDINGS — TAUTPHAUS PARK — IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Blackface Breeds in Morning — Whiteface Breeds in Afternoon

Auctioneer: Col. Ellis A. White, Ontario, Oregon

Write for Catalog: MRS. OLAH RUCKER, Pocatello Creek Road, Pocatello, Idaho



**Chromo, Archuleta County**  
August 10, 1961

Last year quite a few farm flocks were sold due to low prices and losses by predators. I expect herd liquidation to continue in this area.

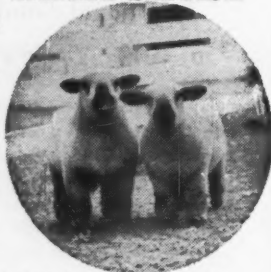
It has been very dry with insufficient moisture—50 per cent less than last year. Feed on the summer range is sparse.

About 90 per cent of my lambs will be fat when they come off the range. I have not as yet heard of any lamb contracts for fall delivery nor sales of yearling ewes. The demand for yearling ewes is no greater than last year.

No wool has been sold in this area recently.

—Alvin C. Fitzhugh

**THE HAMPSHIRE**  
Sure I'm In  
Demand...  
I Produce  
MORE  
POUNDS  
of Lamb  
Per Ewe!



And it's the best for feeders or packers.  
Breeder's List and Information of  
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION  
Stuart, Iowa

## MISSISSIPPI

**Dublin, Coahoma County**  
August 14, 1961

In this locality we shear in March and again in July. Our July clip graded as lamb's wool and we received an advance of 25 cents per pound when it was delivered to the National Wool Marketing Co-op.

Although we have had no unusual storms there has been plenty of moisture. Feed conditions are excellent—far above average. Last year the grass was better than it normally is. This year it is still more plentiful.

We are, however, having trouble with mosquitos and fleece-worms in this area. These pests are being controlled by monthly spraying with Co-Ral.

This fall I expect my lambs to come off pasture in far better shape than is customary. There have been no lamb contracts nor sales of yearling ewes locally. The demand for yearling ewes is no better than last year.

—J. W. Gray, Jr.

## OREGON

**Telocast, Union County**  
August 14, 1961

There has been no moisture at all in this area since May. As a result there is very little grass, and feed conditions are not as good as a year ago. My lambs are in good condition—better, I believe, than they usually are at this time of year.

The present price for feeders is 11

cents per pound. I have, however, heard of only one lamb contract in this locality.

The 1961 clip sold readily bringing from 39 to 47 cents per pound.

I have just sold 400 real good fine-wooled range ewes for \$11 per head. These were three- and four-year-olds.

I am broke and have to get out of the range sheep business, and I guess I have lots of company as raising sheep will not pay the range expense.

It seems to me that a stiff tariff would fix everything, but it looks as if we can't have it.

—R. C. Black

**Noti, Lane County**  
August 11, 1961

We sold the wool from our farm flocks in this area in June and July as the sheep were shorn. The price received was 43 cents.

There have been no recent sales of yearling ewes. Feeders are sold in September to ryegrass growers as they require them.

It has been hot and very dry on our summer range with longer periods without rain than last year. No unusual storms have occurred and moisture is insufficient. We are not, however, bothered by weeds or insects.

When my lambs come off the range about half of them will be feeders. As yet there have been no lamb contracts for fall delivery.

—Ted Allison

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**Newell, Butte County**  
August 10, 1961

The going prices for lambs are: fats—\$14 to \$15 per hundredweight, feeders \$12 to \$14.50 per hundredweight, fine-wooled ewe lambs \$13.50 to \$15, crossbred ewe lambs (whitefaced) \$13.50 to \$15 and mixed lots the same as feeders. Some yearling ewes and crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes have sold for \$15 per head. However, the demand is no greater than last year. I do not know of any lamb contracts for fall delivery in this area as yet.

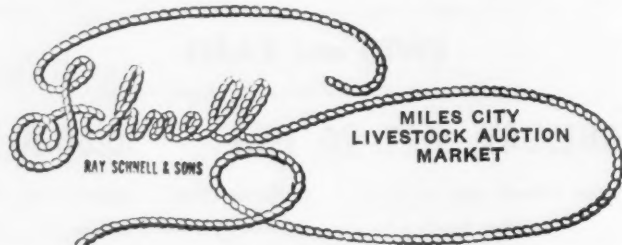
We are bothered by weeds and insects, but no long-range method of eradicating them is being used.

Feed conditions on the summer range are very poor, as we live in the drought area and there has been insufficient moisture. The grass has been about the same this year as last. We have had no unusual storms but we have had some fast late rains so the water situation has improved. Our lambs will be much lighter this year.

—Edwin Garness

## Montana's Progressive Sheep Auction Market

if you are looking for a modern up-to-date and growing sheep auction with a volume of fresh rancher consigned sheep and lambs! Come to . . .



### SCHEDULE FOR WEDNESDAY SHEEP SALES:

Every Wednesday from September 6 through the sheep and lamb selling season.

Range conditions indicate early marketing this season.

We wish to offer to you, Buyer or Seller, our constantly improved facilities, proper feed and care, combined with personalized service.

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**Redelm, Ziebach County**  
July 13, 1961

We run our sheep on the range. Feed conditions are only fair—about the same as for the last two years.

There have been no lamb contracts but the going price now is 14 cents per pound for fats and 12 cents per pound for feeders. Some yearling ewes have been sold for about \$15. I sold my wool for cash in June receiving 43 cents per pound.

There are large numbers of grasshoppers in this area but nothing is being done to control them.

A few small sheep operators in this area are selling all their sheep excepting for a few ewe lambs.

—Charles M. Fuller

**TEXAS**

**Colorado City, Mitchell County**  
August 14, 1961

I have had some trouble with cockle-burs but am poisoning them. Although there have been no unusual storms we have had 15 inches of rain since May 19. It was very dry up until then. As a result of the abundant moisture the grass is very good, a lot better than last year.

My lambs will come off the range in very good condition. A month ago I sold a few fats (80-pounders) for 14 cents. Present prices are 14 cents for fats, 11 cents for feeders and 11½ cents for fine-wooled ewe lambs. However some growers are waiting hoping to get a little better prices. There have been some recent sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes bringing \$10 to \$13. The demand is no greater than last year.

Most of the wool in this area was sold early for 42 to 52 cents in the grease.

—Jimmy E. Maddox

**San Angelo, Tom Green County**  
August 18, 1961

There have been no wool transactions in this area recently, nor have there been any lamb contracts. Some fine-wooled yearling ewes have been sold for \$11.50 per head. However the demand is less than last year.

Feed conditions are fair. We have no weed nor insect menace in this locality.

I will not have any lambs this season.

—R. L. McGill

**WYOMING**

**Hanna, Carbon County**  
July 20, 1961

We would be very much in favor of an incentive payment program for marketing lighter weight lambs.

Our sheep are run on the range. Feed there is very scarce. Grass is more sparse than in previous years and there is no water. However, we have not been troubled by weeds nor insects.

Our wool sold for 34 cents, and the wool averaged right at 10 pounds per sheep.

No lambs have been contracted in our area recently, nor have there been any sales of yearling ewes.

—Cowdin Cattle Co.

**Carter, Uintah County**  
July 13, 1961

Sheep raising is becoming a very serious problem in every respect. Our sheep are on the range where feed is scarce again this year as it has been for the last two or three years. Some spraying is being done to control thistle which is proving to be a nuisance.

There have been no recent lamb contracts nor sales of yearling ewes.

Some wool has been sold in this area at various prices according to grade, but I am not sure what they are.

—Batista Covola

**Hat Creek, Niobrara County**  
August 15, 1961

My lambs will come off the range in about the same condition as last year. However, in some areas they will be lighter. There have been no lamb contracts in this region nor sales of yearling ewes. The demand for yearling ewes is no greater than last year.

In spite of insufficient moisture and no unusual storms there is a fair amount

of feed and pastures are in somewhat better condition than last year. However there is some shortage of stock water.

There has been no weed or insect menace in this area recently.

The 1961 clip has all been sold. Most of it was out of growers' hands by May 15. The wool brought from 40 to 45 cents per pound.

—C. A. David

**1961 Western South Dakota  
STUD RAM SHOW and SALE**

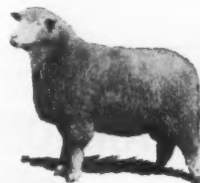
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**OLSEN BROTHERS**

*We'll see you at the Utah Ram Sale in Spanish Fork, October 5th and the  
Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado, October 9th*

**Spanish Fork, Utah**

## Poisonous Plants . . .

(Continued from page 15)

Action should be taken when the first symptoms are observed. It may be necessary to remove the animals from the range to halt further losses. It is often suggested that sick animals be fed a good laxative feed and plenty of water after removal from poisonous plant areas. Good feed and being left alone may be the best cure.

### Removing Poisonous Plants

Although it is seldom practical to remove large infestations of poisonous plants, it may be feasible to eradicate by grubbing or spraying new and isolated infestations. It may prove feasible to kill poisonous plants around water holes, along certain trails or roads, or at other strategic locations. Three pounds of 2, 4-D usually gives good con-

trol on locoweed, lupine, sneezeweed, water hemlock and death camas but is less effective on larkspur, halogeton and pingue. It will often be necessary to respray for one or two years to completely clean out the poisonous plants. Spray programs to control horsebrush, greasewood, and in most cases, halogeton, are impractical.

Many ranges are presently producing forage at only a fraction of their potential. These should be artificially reseeded where rainfall, topography and soil conditions will allow. A complete job of noxious plant control is possible in the preparation of a seedbed.

The killing of the poisonous plants may be only a minor advantage from the seeding compared to supplying adequate forage as an alternate to consuming poisonous forage.

### Summary

Poisonous plants are doubly hazardous on poor range. These plants not only produce the obvious death losses but also may result in reduced livestock gains and reduced lamb crops. Yet, ranchers may lose even more money from the low carrying capacity and poor gains normally associated with a range in poor condition.

(Additional information on poisonous plants in the Intermountain can be found in U.S.D.A. Farmers Bul. 2106, "16 Plants Poisonous to Livestock in the Western States." Free copies of this bulletin plus additional information on poisonous plants can be obtained from most local county Extension agents.)

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The National Wool Grower

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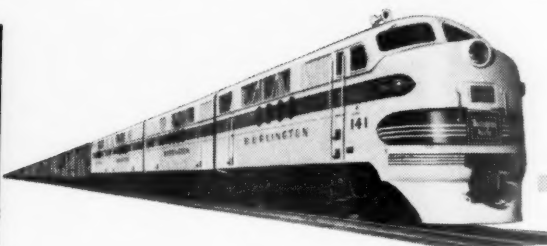
*for further information, consult your local agent or*

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